New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1398. — NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] AFFAIRS.

SALES OF STATE AND INDIAN LANDS.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND—ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

Sachs vs. Peabody—Pay of Tax Collectors.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

School Moneys and School Laws.

THE KING'S FARM.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

Some Other Things.

A NEW ORGAN—COUNTY PROJECTS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

In the Assembly, this morning, the entire session was devoted to the consideration of two bills. The first was that authorizing the sale of certain State lands, in the city of Oswego, to the Oswego and Binghamton Railroad Company, at a price to be fixed by appraisers. The bill was amended so as to limit the number of acres which should be apportioned to the Company, and, as amended, reported to the House. Pending the decision of the question, on agreeing to the report of the Committee, the House adjourned.

The bill to pay the St. Regis Indians for ten Islands which the State had sold, and which it is claimed belonged to the red men, was had up, discussed and laid down again.

EPISCOPAL FUND.

In the Senate last evening Mr. SPENCER presented a petition to allow the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York to increase their annual income to [illegible], and to further increase the powers of the Convention of the Diocese to sell and convey real estate.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to allow the American Bible Society to hold additional real estate.

ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

Mr. [illegible] reported a bill to amend the act relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies and the commutation thereof, passed July 21, 1853, which repealed so much of the said act as allows commutation by companies whose profits are less than five per cent., except so far as relates to bridge and turnpike companies.

[illegible]

Also, favorably to the repeal of the law creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. If this passes, it decapitates both DAVIS and PEABODY.

PAY OF TAX COLLECTORS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill, that the officers of the bureau of assessment in the street department, [illegible] Collectors of Assessments and Deputy Collectors, shall hereafter receive a compensation to be fixed and apportioned by the Common Council, but such compensation for all such officers shall in no case exceed the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill, as he said, at the request of many Commercial men in the City of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, which provides that the special partners may take part in the management and conduct of the business of the partnership, but the general partners only can sign for the partnership; [illegible] the special partner, by [illegible] in the management, be responsible beyond the fund contributed by him, but if the special partner shall sign the name of the firm he shall be liable as a general partner upon [illegible].

Any special partner may loan or advance money to the partnership and stand upon the footing of a creditor therefor, and in case of insolvency shall be entitled to pay pro rata same as other creditors for money so loaned and advanced.

This law is not to affect any limited partnership now in existence—only to affect future partnerships.

SCHOOL MONEYS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to alter the mode of [illegible] taxes for school money by taxing the property in the State, according to valuation, three-fourths of one mill, instead of raising the specified sum of $800,000, according to the taxable property, which, according to the present apportionment, amounts to nearly five-eighths of a mill on the dollar.

AMENDING SCHOOL LAWS.

Also a bill amending and codifying the general School laws, compelling town Superintendents to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction all matters now required by law, on or before the 1st of October in each and every year, and making all school districts corporations, capable of suing and being sued, instead of the trustees, as at present. The remainder of the amendments are purely explanatory.

WHO OWNS THE KING'S FARM?

Mr. [illegible] introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General and his associate counsel for an opinion as to the validity of the title of the State to what is commonly called the "King's Farm" in the City of New-York, now held by Trinity Church.

Mr. [illegible] stated that he introduced it by request, and he did not wish to be considered as in favor of the passage of the resolution or committed to it in any way.

Laid on the table.

THE BRIDGE.

The Albany Bridge bill, after considerable debate, was made the special order for Monday evening next, and every evening thereafter until disposed of. The vote stood 20 for, 7 against, which is a fair indication of the strength of the bill in the Senate.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the discussion of general orders of a local nature.

PETITIONS.

This morning, in the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of the officers of the Society for the relief of destitute children of Seamen for an appropriation of $10,000.

REPORTS.

Mr. [illegible], from Committee on Schools, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to change the mode of taxation in raising school moneys.

Also, the bill amending and codifying the laws relative to Common Schools.

Mr. SPENCER reported favorably on the bill amending the Charter of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York.

BILLS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to amend the law relative to bastardy, compelling Justices in the City of New-York, before whom a case of bastardy shall be brought, to proceed at once to investigate and decide the same without waiting for an additional Justice as the law now requires.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill relative to abandoned canals, authorizing the Canal Board to sell and convey the same, and deposit the money so received in the fund for the enlargement of the canals.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, Mr. LEE in the Chair, reported the bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company to the Senate, and it was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The same Committee reported progress on the bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring suits in the Supreme Court as to the validity of their title to certain lands in Rensselaer and Columbia Counties.

Also progress on the bill in relation to Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

I can reliably [illegible] give reliable information that arrangements have been consummated which will inevitably secure the forthcoming of a paper to be devoted to the repairing of the breaches made in the ranks of the Order by [illegible], through the Register batteries. If the birth of a new journal is a fixed fact, I think it mistaken policy [illegible] to build up what has been torn down. Better let bygones be bygones, and hold on to what little may be left by the time it gets in running condition. [illegible] it will have accomplished all that can reasonably be expected of it.

NEW COUNTIES.

There are something less than a dozen project[s] for dividing up old counties, and increasing the entire number by five. The cloak room of the Assembly Chamber is papered all round about with huge outlines of the State as it is, and the State as it should be, to accord with the views of the thousand and one individuals that are hereabouts in behalf of these new divisions. This universal tendency to a new cut is one of the most noticeable evidences of the march of internal improvement. In ancient times the tendency was to squares. Have all your borders equi-distant from the county buildings, was considered to be about the most accommodating arrangement that could be consummated. Now the tendency is just as strongly to elongations. The iron horse travels only the one track, and on the line which he traverses must be located the jails, and the court-houses, and the County Clerks and the Surrogates. Ten miles wide and a hundred miles long, with a railroad, is the geographical equalization, and to so shape their county outlines as to conform to this new order of things is now the universal mania.

It seems that but few of these projected divisions will have a climax in enactments this year. The Legislature always gets sadly perplexed with the multiplicity of conflicting interests which follow in the train of a new county, and naturally desires to shirk the responsibility of deciding between them. In the general desire to please all, they throw all overboard. I think I can already see the entire array of this year going down the banks. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Anti-Nebraska Senators and Representatives—False Rumor in regard to the Nicaragua Steamers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The Anti-Nebraska Senators and Representatives are holding a meeting to-night at the Capitol, for a conference relative to future political movements on the National stage. No distinct organization or other step is immediately contemplated, however.

The rumor that the United States cruisers are to seize and bring home the Nicaragua steamers for a violation of the Neutrality laws is unfounded. S.

LATER.

The Anti-Nebraska Conference adjourned to Tuesday night next. There was quite a full attendance, and the meeting was very harmonious. Brief expressions of sentiment from each State showed a general concurrence in the propriety of inviting all the elements of opposition to the Administration and its Slavery-extension policy. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, by direction of the Naval Committee, reported an order, that the Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, to enable them to investigate matters relative to the Memorial of Officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board in their cases.

Mr. STEWART said it seemed to him this was opening a door which was never to be closed. He did not perceive how the granting of this power could lead to beneficial results.

Mr. BELL replied that every individual who feels that his character has suffered under unjust imputations, and who demands investigation, has a right to it.

THE THREE MILLION APPROPRIATION.

The subject was laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to appropriate $3,000,000 for altering and manufacturing small arms, and providing the sea-coast and garrisons with guns, accoutrements, munitions of war, &c.

Mr. BROWN spoke, supporting the views of the Government relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He did not desire to assist in exciting a war spirit. The treaty was susceptible of but one interpretation. England's construction of it is a palpable violation of common sense, and if such conduct was resorted to by a private individual in his dealings with his neighbors, it would be very apt to communicate the impression to all impartial witnesses that fraud was intended. He condemned the conduct of Great Britain in the enlistment case. He was opposed to submitting our difficulties with England to arbitration, for the reason that a great Republic like ours could scarcely expect justice with a crowned head as umpire.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

DR. KANE'S WORK.

On motion of Mr. TYSON, the Library Committee was instructed to inquire into the character of the work about to be issued by Dr. KANE on the Polar regions, with the view of ordering copies for members.

REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

Twenty thousand copies of the Reports of the Majority and Minority of the Committee on Elections in the contested Kansas seat were ordered to be printed.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

Mr. DUNN introduced a bill enabling Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, to improve the navigation of the Ohio River, granting lands in aid thereof. Referred to a Select Committee of Seven.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, gave notice that he would endeavor to bring the House to a vote on Thursday next, on the resolution of the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

The House then resumed the consideration of that subject.

Mr. STEPHENS argued against the power asked for by the Committee, saying that the House had no right to inquire into Gov. REEDER's allegation that the members of the Kansas Legislature, which passed the law under which Mr. WHITFIELD was elected, were illegally chosen. To inquire into the election and return of the members of the State or Territorial Legislature would be a usurpation and set a dangerous example. The matter presented is to be decided by the House, like the decision of a Judge, stripped of all fear and prejudice.

Mr. STEPHENS said, the object of Mr. REEDER was revolutionary—Sharpe's rifles and the sinews of war having been prepared to resist the legally constituted power of this Government. He trusted the good sense of the people will return and peace prevail, and that his eyes shall not rest on a traitor upon American soil.

Mr. DUNN agreed that there should be a full investigation; not to ascertain who shall occupy the seat as delegate, but that the whole truth relative to Kansas affairs may be thoroughly and reliantly understood. He objected to sending for persons and papers, but was in favor of adopting the less expensive and equally beneficial mode of sending commissioners thither to take testimony. The examination should be so conducted as to exert a moral influence on the public mind.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, contended that if the power to send for persons and papers was granted, witnesses would be summoned to prove all the acts of the Kansas Legislature, including land and even marriage contracts, void. He denied that this could be done by a single branch of Congress. He earnestly attacked the views in the report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, and regarded Governor REEDER's course as revolutionary and traitorous.

Mr. DUNN proposed a resolution, which was declared out of order, that the Speaker appoint three members of the House to proceed to Kansas, with full powers to investigate into all the troubles in that Territory and alleged frauds.

Adjourned.

Fire in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Two new four-story brick buildings, on Twenty-first street, between E and F streets, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. JOHN ANDERSON, of Western Hose Company, was killed by the falling walls. Several other firemen were slightly injured. ANDERSON leaves a wife and five children. The buildings were owned by Mrs. TAGGART, formerly of New-York, whose loss is not less than $15,000—insurance unknown.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11.

We have returns from various parts of the State of the Election held here to-day. The following is the vote in the principal towns:

Concord—Metcalf, American, 1,149; Wells, Democrat, 576; Goodwin, Whig, 69. American gain of 95 from last year.

Dover—Metcalf, 794; Wells, 546; Goodwin, 57. Democratic gain 179.

Somersworth—Metcalf 432, Wells 265, Goodwin 62. American gain 120.

Exeter—Metcalf 404, Wells 267, Goodwin 25. Exeter is the residence of Mr. Wells. American gain 66.

Portsmouth—Metcalf 663, Wells 763, Goodwin 51. Democratic gain 279.

Nashua—Metcalf 974, Wells 623, Goodwin 161. Democratic gain 274.

Other towns received show, some of them American gains, and some Democratic, but are as yet no such decided gains as to indicate a recovery of the State by the Democrats.

So far the election of fifty Opposition and fourteen Democratic Representatives has been ascertained.

Mr. GOODWIN, the Whig candidate, is elected to the Legislature from Portsmouth, which also elects four Democrats and three Opposition.

Concord elects nine Opposition Representatives and one Democratic; Dover four Opposition and one Democrat; Somersworth four Opposition; Nashua nine Opposition and one Democrat; Exeter three Opposition.

In the First District the Democratic candidate for Senator is probably elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11—10 P. M.

We have returns from 71 towns, nearly every one of which gives large net gains for Wells, the Democratic candidate, making a total of about 4,000. These towns represent the following summary: Rockingham County, 19 towns, 97 gain; Strafford, 5 towns, 360; Belknap, 6 towns, 191; Merrimac, 15 towns, 569; Hillsboro, 4 towns, 935; Cheshire, 1 town, 70; Sullivan, 3 towns, 288; Grafton, 15 towns, 515; Coos, 5 towns, 40. Whole number of towns, 71. The gain, 3,909.

One hundred and twenty Representatives have been heard from, giving a gain of 49 to the Democrats.

The House of Representatives contains about 310 members and stood last year Democrats 80, Opposition 230.

The character of the Legislature cannot be predicted with certainty.

Destructive Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 11.

The Tremont Block, on Warren-street, near the Central Railroad Depot, in this city, was injured by fire last night to the extent of about $3,000. The building is owned by SAMUEL LARNED, whose insurance policy expired yesterday. The fire broke out in the dry goods store occupied by J. [illegible], and communicated to the adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. ADLER, THAYER & Co., dry goods dealers. Mr. [illegible]'s loss is estimated at $5,000; Messrs. ADLER, THAYER & Co., $15,000. The Tremont Boarding-House, in the upper part of the building, kept by JAMES [illegible], was injured to the extent of about $500. The occupants were all insured.

Rhode Island American State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 11.

The American State Convention of Rhode Island met, to-day, and nominated the present incumbents for general offices, as follows: *For Governor*—WM. W. HOPPIN; *Lieutenant-Governor*—ANTHONY C. ROSE; *Secretary of State*—JOHN R. BARTLETT; *Attorney-General*—CHARLES HART; *Treasurer*—SAMUEL A. PARKER.

Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general course of the administration towards Kansas.

From New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 11.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last, received here, state that the Government ships *Potomac*, *Cyane*, *Saratoga* and the store-ship *Fulton* were at Pensacola. The *Saratoga* had been ashore in the Bahamas. She will have to be docked.

The defalcation of Mr. GARLAND, late Treasurer of New-Orleans, amounts to $90,000.

American Organization in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Fillmore and Donelson Club No. 1 was organized last evening, by a number of Americans assembled in American Hall. Mr. J. G. SANDERSON was chosen President, with twelve Vice Presidents, representing each Ward in the city.

Bank Suspension.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 10.

The Commercial Bank of Chicago closed its doors this morning.

The thermometer stands at zero this morning.

We have received no New-York mail later than March 1.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 11.

The Ministry sustained a defeat last night, by a vote of 48 to 44, on a motion for an inquiry into Judge DUVAL's charge on ST. SYLVESTER's murder trial.

Coburn and Dalton Sentenced.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Messrs. COBURN and DALTON were to-day sentenced for the assault on JOSIAH PORTER, to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars each. DALTON has applied for a divorce from his wife.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 11.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York, with all on board well.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The United States Mail Steamship *James Adger*, arrived here from New-York, at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Railroad Traveling in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, March 11.

The railroads in this vicinity are still blocked up by snow.

Frightful Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, March 11.

This morning, about 9½ o'clock, the vicinity of Tenth and Master streets was thrown into excitement by an explosion that took place in Alder-street, above Master. Alder-street is a small street running north and south, above Tenth-street. The shock of the explosion was so great that the buildings in the neighborhood were shaken, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

The explosion was followed by a frightful crash, caused by the tumbling into a heap of ruins of the cabinet-maker shop of EDWARD BECK, on the east side of Alder-street, about fifty feet above Master.

This mishap was caused by the explosion of a steam-boiler in the cellar, which shattered the walls, and brought the entire structure in ruins to the ground.

As it was known that a number of persons were at work in the building at the time of the explosion, the most intense excitement ensued, heightened not a little by the presence at the spot of some of the workmen. The Police and citizens and one or two fire companies hastened to the scene of the disaster, and efforts were at once made to rescue those who might have survived the frightful crash. Some three or four persons crept out from among the ruins and escaped with slight bruises. Others were rescued more or less hurt, while the bodies of two—a father and son—were taken out dead, and horribly scalded and mangled.

The proprietor of the factory was in the cellar within a few feet of the boiler which exploded. He was dashed to the ground, but was not deprived of his senses. He says the building crashed down all around him, but he found openings among the ruins through which he crept out safely.

There were, it is believed, eight men and two boys, all Germans, in the building, at the time of the explosion. Their names are as follows: Edward Beck, proprietor; Charles Eckhard and two sons, Herman and Charles; Valentine Bowers, Gustavus Hanshley, John Kemple, —— Ackerman, Casper Hanshall, —— Strobel.

Mr. ECKHARD and his son HERMAN, a lad of fourteen, were both employed in the building. They were both, it is believed, at work upon the first floor, in the front building, at the time of the disaster. Their bodies were taken out scalded and crushed in a dreadful manner. Their remains were taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at the corner of Tenth and Thompson streets.

JOHN KEMPLE was considerably bruised about the head. His injuries, it is thought, will not prove fatal. He was taken to his home in Ogden-street, between Ninth and Tenth, in a deranged condition.

GUSTAVUS HANSHLEY escaped serious injuries. He was rescued from the ruins, and was able to walk to Fourth and Franklin streets, with assistance.

VALENTINE BOWERS was at work in the third story; when rescued he was found covered up with ruins near the stove on that floor. He was carried to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that his left knee was dislocated, his head badly bruised, and his left wrist sprained. His injuries, though serious, are not fatal.

—— ACKERMAN was in the second story at the time, and crept out back. He was not seriously hurt.

CASPAR HANSHALL went home to Franklin and Fourth streets; he was not much injured.

The building which was blown to pieces was a three-story brick. The front building was 20 feet wide and 33 feet deep. There was also a two-story back building, which was 30 feet deep and 18 in width.

The engine was but three-horse power, and it, as well as the boiler, stood in the cellar of the front building close to the southern wall. The boiler was an upright boiler, and the head was blown completely out. The top is taken off close around the edges, as though it had been cut out with a chisel.

The explosion was so severe as to dash down the southern wall, foundation and all, and throw it over upon a shed that adjoined it. The front and rear walls were also blown completely out. North of the building was the dwelling occupied by the ECKHARD family. This escaped serious injury. The joists of the second floor of the factory rested upon the side walls, but the upper floor rested upon the rear and front. The destruction of the walls was of course followed by the falling of all the floors and the demolition of the entire structure.

NEW-YORK CITY

THE EUDORA MYSTERY.

The Body not Identified—Another Mystery.

Yesterday Captain ARNOLD, brother-in-law of Captain PALMER, of the schooner *Eudora*, arrived in this City, from Deep River, Conn., for the purpose of viewing the body discovered in a sack in the East River, which was conjectured to be that of Captain PALMER. We learn from him that it is *not* the missing Captain's body. Nor is it that of the mate of the *Eudora*. Captain ARNOLD was accompanied by a relation of the mate, who at once decided that it in no degree resembled that individual. Whose body it is remains a mystery—another mystery added to that of the *Eudora*. It was examined carefully by our reporter, but the state in which it was found would render identification, especially from a description of its appearance, very difficult. It is the body of a man from forty-five to fifty years of age, slight in figure, and not, at the most, over five feet five inches in height,—probably five feet four inches would be nearer the stature. The skull is bald, and the whiskers, from the little that remains of them, would seem to have been gray; at any rate, several gray hairs are visible. The body has been considerably burnt. The nose is missing; the eyes are burnt out, and the sockets filled with charcoal and ashes. The teeth, some of which are decayed, are much exposed by the shriveling of the gums. The abdomen and interior of the thighs are frightfully burnt, the bones of the legs being exposed, partly reduced to a white ash. The left hand is entirely burnt off; the left side, from the arm-pit to the hip-bone, is roasted to a brown color, and the skin of the entire body is dried by heat to a state resembling parchment. From this description it will be evident that identification must be a matter of exceeding difficulty.

It is, however, now certain that the body, either of Captain PALMER, or of the mate, GIBSON PRATT, has not been discovered. The appearance of the remains do not in any way resemble those missing seamen. The mystery of the *Eudora* is, therefore, as far from a solution as ever.

But whose body is it that has been thus discovered? Another frightful murder would seem to have been committed. The gash in the throat, severing the carotid artery, and the attempt to consume the body by fire, are presumptive evidences of violence and an unnatural end. That the deceased had died a natural death, and his corpse been obtained by medical students for dissection, is a theory that has been started, and which is partly favored by the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination for the Coroner. But it is singular that the severed artery in the neck should have been tied with a common piece of tarred rope, such as is plentifully used on shipboard; and that a sailor's monkey jacket should have been found in the sack which contained the body. Moreover, if it had been procured by students for dissection, why was it not dissected? Why was the throat cut and the body nowhere else mutilated? And why was the body exposed to the fire for a long period, with a view to its destruction, as is evident from its present condition?

The Coroner's inquest on the body was continued yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was taken:

Capt. Justus Arnold sworn—I reside at Deep River, Connecticut; have examined the body of a man now lying dead at the old cells in this City; it is not the body of Captain Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Imogen*; I could have recognized Captain Palmer; there was the figure of a lady in India ink on his left arm; there is no such figure on the arm of this body; the arm is sufficiently preserved that I could have seen the figure if there had been any; Captain Palmer's ears were perforated and he always wore rings in them; there was no perforation of the ears of this body; Captain Palmer was five feet eleven inches in height in his boots; his head was rather round, rather high forehead, inclined to be bald on the top of his head; the mate of the *Eudora* was a young man with red hair and no whiskers; Captain Palmer was not gray, his hair was black, his whiskers rather reddish.

No further testimony was taken, and the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in some manner unknown to them.

They were then discharged. The body will be buried at the expense of the county.

The City Hall Extension.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the proposed extension of the City Hall, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining some of the plans that have been presented. The plan by Messrs. [illegible] & JACKSON was again examined.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN was present and presented and explained his new plan. He proposes,

Elevating the present Hall one story, and then erecting, in addition, three buildings of the same style and about the same size—one on Broadway, one on Chambers-street, and one on Centre-street—connecting at the inner corners, and forming a quadrangle with an open area, in the centre, in the form of an octagon, 170 feet in diameter, giving eight inner fronts of 71 feet each. On the principal floor is an open corridor round the court-yard, 12 feet wide, supported by iron columns, the bases of which rest upon the area walls; and corresponding corridors on each floor, not less than 5 feet wide. The elevation on the Broadway side will be 420 feet; the same on Centre-street; and on the other two sides, 449 feet. At the junction of the buildings there will be a recess of 106 feet from each outer angle. The piazza on the first or principal floor, on the Broadway side, will be 118 feet from ell to ell, 11½ feet wide at each end, and 22 feet in the centre, giving a balcony of the same dimensions on the second floor, overlooking Broadway, with a 50 foot piazza 11½ feet wide on each of the other floors. The elevations on Centre and Chambers streets will be the same as that on Broadway. The height of the principal or first floor from the basement floor will be 18 feet; of the second floor from the first, 16 feet; of the third floor from the second, 26 feet; of the fourth floor from the third, 22 feet—corresponding with the floors of the present building. The height of the arcade from the fourth floor will be 24 feet. The height of the cornice on the main building will be 76 feet from the ground; of the cornice on the arcade, 105 feet; of the clock, 165 feet; and of the cupola, 200 feet—the cupola being surmounted by a figure, 14 feet in height. If the fourth or arcade story should be dispensed with, the height of the clock and cupola would be reduced 23½ feet. The Broadway and Centre-street fronts will set each 100 feet from the railing.

The halls of the building are 10½ feet wide in the clear, the stairs all passing from the vestibules. On the basement floor will be 36 rooms exclusive of water-closets, wardrobes, &c. Four of these rooms are 45½ by 68½ feet; four, 45½ by 56 feet; two, 47 by 55 feet; six, 36 by 44 feet; two, 28 by 61 feet; six, 20 by 33 feet; eight, 21 by 37 feet; and six, 18 by 23 feet. There are also eight water-closets, and eight wardrobes with wash-bowls in each. There are two entire brick walls, firmly anchored with iron anchors, with an open space of six inches between the walls, through which hot air will be conducted in iron pipes to every room in the building. This opening between the walls also furnishes advantages for ventilation. An area, 8 feet wide, 97 inches deep, and extending 6 inches below the basement floor, is represented around the entire building. There is a carriage way on the Chambers-street side, 36 feet wide, leading to the court-yard, where it will be 16 feet in breadth, extending around the entire yard, in the centre of which may be constructed a fountain, with a basin 50 feet in diameter.

The first floor will contain the same number of rooms as the basement. The second floor is a perfect duplicate of the first or principal floor. The third floor will form an additional story to the present City Hall building, and contains 34 rooms, well lighted and ventilated. The arcade is an open gallery, 25 feet high, with arched paneled ceiling, 40 feet wide, and extending round the entire court-yard opening, being 800 feet in circumference.

The whole number of rooms, (not counting the present City Hall building) will be 106 court-rooms and chambers, together with 33 water closets, 24 wardrobes, and 33 archives, making in all 204. The basement will contain 35 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the first, or principal floor, 36 rooms, eight water-closets and eight wardrobes; the second floor, 36 rooms, eight water closets, and eight wardrobes; the third floor, 32 rooms, eight water-closets and 32 archives.

The Committee did not decide in favor of either of the plans, but as they desire to get the matter before the Legislature in season to obtain action, they will probably make a report at an early day.

Our City Fortifications.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Feb. 12, talks of the fortifications of New-York after this wise.

"If we enter the port or bay of New-York through the Narrows, there are certainly various forts visible, whose situation is well chosen and could be made impregnable, but whose present constructions are worthless. On the right-hand side is a half-round tower, connected by a bridge with Long Island, which could scarcely resist the broadsides of a few frigates, and would be sooner silenced than Somarsund was. Above it on a hill is constructed Fort Hamilton, charmingly situated, but its efficiency towards the seaside is doubtful, and could scarcely bring twenty cannons to bear on the Narrows.

"Now the Yankee, who has not the slightest idea of European fortifications, firmly believes that any vessel approaching the Narrows can be stopped as a duck. He still more knows that on the left-hand side of the entrance, on Staten Island and opposite Fort Hamilton, are several batteries, but he neither knows their situation nor their capacities. There is, in fact, an open battery of forty-nine cannons, connected with a new and probably not yet finished fort, which may be formidable as long as it is not assailed. A hostile fleet is generally provided with a sufficient army, and in case serious obstacles should delay the capture of the port, nothing could be easier [illegible] than the capture of New-York, Long Island and Staten Island, which have both beautiful landings, and whatever troops the United States could gather together, their performance against any European army, I value at nothing. We are morally persuaded that one thousand picked troops of Europe would make easy work of any ten thousand natives, particularly now, when the foreign population would certainly not fight in favor of America. A landing therefore would be the easiest thing in the world, and some companies of [illegible] would not only kill in a short time the cannoniers and silence the forty-nine pieces of heavy calibre, but would even use them for the capture of the newly-erected forts.

"It may be doubtful whether Fort Hamilton could be taken by a *coup de main*, but it is clear that a few earth batteries could monopolize its attention and prevent it from affecting the Narrows [illegible] take possession of that point which it might choose to make the basis of future operations. Even should the forts be regularly besieged and the fleet prevented from entering, the army would be obliged to advance to Brooklyn. Here it must take not only possession of the Arsenal, but occupy and fortify a hill, which is known under the name of Fort Green, and is now used as a public promenade. By this operation the enemy would at once command New-York and its picturesque environs, and by the complete domination of such an important point, half America would be in the hands of the enemy, who could then easily prevent the fitting out of privateers."

Suit against Col. Duryea.

It will be remembered that, last Summer, the National Guards encamped at Kingston, where one day, during loading and firing exercises at Battalion drill, a Mrs. CARNES, who, holding a child in her arms, was standing directly in front of the corps, was shot, a ball cartridge having been accidentally used by one of the troops. The child was killed, and Mrs. CARNES lingered for a long time. The sad affair caused the termination of the encampment sooner than was intended. A subscription for the sufferer, amounting to $1,000, was raised in the Regiment, and she was attended by the Regimental Surgeon, and all the medical bills paid by the Guard. Having now entirely recovered, she has instituted a suit against Col. DURYEA, laying her damages at $5,000 additional.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Shad Fisheries.

The proprietors of the shad fisheries in the North River, opposite Jersey, are commencing their preparations for the fishing season. The first shad are usually caught about 1st of April. Last year the first shad were taken on the 26th of March. This year the ice and severe weather will delay operations, and it is not probable that shad will be in market before the 10th or 15th of April. At present the floating ice will prevent the setting of the poles to which the net is attached.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire space for a brief comment on an article signed "Jerseyman," in the TIMES of 9th February, praising the management of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. No one acquainted with the Vice-President and Manager of this railroad will hesitate in attributing the authorship to him, notwithstanding the disinterested disclaimer at the conclusion of the article. Its self-confident, almost arrogant tone, its enumeration of the particular improvements of the road, its allusion to breadth of beam and narrow seats, its side thrust at the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the cunning which clothes its acts of grasping monopoly with the garb of liberal improvement; are characteristic of that distinguished man.

"Jerseyman" makes a very fair show for the New-Jersey Railroad, by stating only a part of the case. Let me supply some of the omissions.

Its motive power has been entirely insufficient for its business during the past season, so that passengers from New-York to Newark have frequently been taxed 50 or 60 minutes instead of 20 minutes on a 10 mile route.

Wherever it could it has endeavored to crush local competing enterprises, such as stage and steamboat lines, not by fair and manly competition, but by fixing fares at a losing rate till the rival is destroyed, in order to monopolize business.

It has uniformly exhibited the character of a greedy monopoly instead of a beneficent public institution, by opposing all local improvements in the way of plank-roads, bridges, and railroads, however strongly required by public sentiment and the public interests. Thus the Newark and Jersey City Plank-road charter was defeated by its influence in the Legislature, session after session, till at last the popular voice triumphed.

So when a bridge over the Passaic was required to facilitate the travel on the Plank-road, it encountered the fiercest opposition of the New-Jersey Railroad, and the point was only yielded when it could no longer be maintained.

Then when an omnibus line was established on the plank-road for conveying passengers to Jersey City, at a cheaper rate than had ever been known before, the New-Jersey Railroad immediately issued excursion tickets at a rate (with the ferriage) a fraction lower, until they succeeded in driving off the Omnibus Company, when the rates went up to about the former standard.

In the same spirit the New-Jersey Railroad opposed in the last Legislature, and is now opposing in the present, the bill for chartering the Newark and Hudson River Railroad, although men of ample means stand ready to build it, and the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous for it.

These instances illustrate and characterize the course of the Company, and have gained for it in East Jersey, among the people, a reputation, such as the Camden and Amboy Railroad has in West Jersey, of being a soulless monopoly that violates the spirit if not the letter of its charter, by improperly influencing the legislation of the State, by opposing useful and necessary public improvements, and by withholding from the business public the full measure of accommodation which they can and should afford.

ANOTHER JERSEYMAN.

[illegible]

A proposition is before the Maryland Legislature to enact a law for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Professor [illegible] has had a stroke of apoplexy, but is recovering.

The celebrated Physiologist MULLER has been shipwrecked, and only saved himself from drowning by swimming. He was returning from Norway in a steamer, which was run down by a larger vessel.

[illegible]'s late place in the Institute is much sought after. The nominees of the Institute are CLAUDE BERNARD, LONGET and BROWN SEQUARD. Beside these JOBERT, [illegible] and [illegible] are candidates. It is thought that BERNARD will be the successful man.

MARSHALL HALL has been complimented with the election to the corresponding membership of the French Academy of Medicine, vacated by the death of [illegible]. CHELIUS and [illegible] were among the nominees for the honor.

To remove the stains of nitrate of silver, either of the following solutions may be employed. A solution of eight parts each of bichloride of mercury and muriate of ammonia in one hundred and twenty-five parts of water, or one of [illegible] of cyanide of potassium, and fifty centigrammes (7.72 grs.) of iodine in forty-five grammes [illegible] of water. Rubbing the stain with a solution of iodine, and washing off the iodide of silver formed by ammonia, is also effectual.

Horrible Murder in Woodbury, Conn.

From the Woodbury [illegible].

On Tuesday, morning of the present week, the people of Woodbury were startled by the rumor of a murder committed in their midst. The particulars, so far as we have heard them from a gentleman of this city who was there on Wednesday evening, disclose the fact that Mr. LUCIUS B. FOOTE, (the murdered man,) who kept a tavern in the place, left his house about 8 o'clock in the evening, in company with Dr. WEBB—they proceeded up the street to PARKER's store, when the Doctor stopped, and Mr. FOOTE proceeded on his way, as is supposed to fulfill an appointment designed as a decoy by his murderer. The next thing heard of Mr. FOOTE was the finding of his dead body about 6 o'clock next morning, under the shed attached to the Episcopal Church, half a mile from his residence. Upon examining the body, the head exhibited the appearance of having been struck with the head of a [illegible] hatchet, making quite a number of deep indentations through the skull, which wounds no doubt caused the death in a short period of time. That the murder took place in the shed is evident from the blood found in close proximity to the body.

As might have been expected, the affair caused great excitement in the community—the people were shocked, and were at a loss even to conceive where the fatal blow came from. We understand, however, that subsequent investigation points to a well-known individual as the guilty person, and that the evidence now developing will probably warrant an arrest when the whole circumstances are brought to light. Mr. F. was no doubt murdered for his money, having on his person on the day of the murder between three and five hundred dollars, all of which was taken. A valuable gold watch and chain, however, which he carried, were left untouched by the murderer. Mr. FOOTE, we understand, was a millwright by profession, and [illegible]. He leaves a wife and a son 16 years old to bewail his untimely death. His remains were yesterday taken to [illegible] for interment.

P. S.—*Friday Morning.*—We learn this morning that one [illegible], of Woodbury, a [illegible] by trade, and an intimate companion of FOOTE, has been so strongly suspected of being the perpetrator of the bloody deed, that he was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed to the Litchfield County Jail, and is to have an examination on Monday. We do not feel justified in giving currency to any of the [illegible] in reference to his connection with the affair, but there are several well authenticated facts pointing to his intimacy with the deceased, and his conduct subsequent to the murder, which have a bad look [illegible].

He was seen in company with the deceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the murder [illegible] of money in his possession [illegible] early part of the evening [illegible] where the body was found [illegible] to account satisfactorily for his whereabouts for an hour on that evening. [illegible] If he be the guilty person, other facts will be brought to light; if not, we trust he may be enabled to clear up the dark suspicions which now rest upon him.

From Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Galveston dates are to March 1. Mr. [illegible] WOOD, of Washington, is organizing a company to leave about the 1st of April, for the silver mines above El Paso. These mines are said to be rich, and those now working them are handsomely paid for their labor. Mr. WOOD has visited the mines around the Guadalupe mountains, and is fully satisfied that gold abounds in that country. Specimens of gold bearing quartz have been brought from those mountains. The editor of the San Antonio *Texan* has one that was found about 180 miles north of San Antonio.

Corn planting was commenced two weeks ago in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

Both the Brazos and Trinity are in fine condition for navigation, and we anticipate heavy receipts of produce.

We learn from the New-Braunfels *Zeitung*, that the vicinity of that place is still infested with Indians. It says that [illegible] FOSTER, son of [illegible] FOSTER, while riding out about one mile from his father's farm hunting his oxen, on the 15th, was attacked by six Indians, who fired several arrows at him; they approached within fifty yards, dismounted and placed themselves behind their horses as a defence, seeing FOSTER armed with a rifle. FOSTER fired and killed one of the party and a horse at the same shot, which so completely confused the other Indians as to afford him an opportunity to get off, by throwing away his rifle and putting spurs to his pony. He reached home in a few minutes, gave the alarm, and with his father and brother-in-law returned to where he had left the Indians; they found the Indians had gone, taking with them their dead companion and young FOSTER's rifle. They were well mounted on fine American horses, undoubtedly stolen from persons in the neighborhood, as some have missed horses lately.

Two companies of United States Mounted Rifles left under command of Capt. [illegible], for Laredo. These soldiers are to be stationed on the different posts on our frontier.

The *Texan* has a letter from Mr. [illegible], dated Cibolo, Feb. 18, giving an account of more Indian depredations.

Letter from Governor Robinson of Kansas.

Gov. ROBINSON writes from Lawrence, K. T., under date of Feb. 15:

"I am glad to learn that our cause has so many true friends in Congress. I regard that body as now holding the destiny of Kansas in its grasp, and I assure you that every act and word of every member is watched with interest by every Free-State man in Kansas.

Tell our friends to admit us into the Union if they can, but, if they cannot do that, get us through the House, if possible, and at all events stop all appropriations for the Territorial Government, [illegible] and all. Pass no law for the Territorial Government; accept us into the Union or nothing. We can live another year, if necessary, out of the Union, but it is useless to attempt to patch up any Territorial Government whilst Pierce appoints the Governor and Judges.

The Pro-Slavery men are trying to coax, flatter and frighten the State officers from taking the oath of office on the 4th of March. They are very anxious we should let the Constitution [illegible]. They say we may meet and memorialize Congress, or do anything else, if we will not take the oath of office. Their plan is to get another Constitutional Convention, and then hire a few thousand men from Missouri and the South to come here and live till a State Government is formed.

But we must never be made to go back again and begin *de novo*. It is said that private instructions have been received to have every member of the State Government arrested for treason as soon as he takes the oath, but I do not believe it, and if it did, it would make no difference—the oath will be taken, if life is spared.

We are in a constant state of excitement. We have rumors that war has actually commenced at Easton, and some of the people in this vicinity have gone to the assistance of the Easton people. We are threatened with invasion on the 4th of March, and we are drilling and organizing for our defence. Gen. [illegible] will give you a detailed answer to your welcome letters and furnish the news.

The war at Easton has blown over. The Kickapoo Rangers concluded to wait, when they heard that Sharp's rifles were after them."

The *Eclectic Magazine* for March, (W. H. BIDWELL Editor and Publisher,) contains the usual well-selected variety of articles from the leading British periodicals, with a portrait of [illegible] the novelist, finely engraved by SARTAIN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

Andrew Wilson, one of the crew of the American ship [illegible], was arrested by Officer [illegible] for making a revolt and assault on board that vessel, on the [illegible] of February. [illegible]

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Moral Aspect of the Question—Conclusion.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROEBEL.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is only one point of view remaining, under which this question is to be considered, viz.: that of the *Moral Principles* involved in it. In considering this point, I shall not refer to the moral character of acts committed, or said to have been committed, in connection with the conquest of Nicaragua by Walker. Whether the execution of Corral was unjust, cruel and wanton, or not, may be a question very essential in judging the individual character of Walker, but it is not essential in judging the conquest of Nicaragua by Anglo-American partisans, in its more general bearing on the morals of history.

I call it a conquest; though I am aware of the force of the fact that Walker has been called into the country by a native party, organized in the form of a separate Government.

There were two Governments in Nicaragua, and certainly it did not behoove a foreigner to decide which was the legitimate one. I know that Walker acted by commission of one of these two Governments, and that, by the efficient aid he lent them, he acquired certain rights of which we do not know the extent. But, at the same time, we may be sure that, as matters stand now, he is the [illegible] ruler of the country, restricted alone by what degree of wisdom he may possess,—and it would be foolish to suppose that he would submit in case the present nominal Government of Nicaragua should try to withdraw his commission. It is the old story of a foreign mediator called into a country by one of the contending parties,—the story of the Moors called into Spain; or of the Spaniards interfering in the dissensions between the rival Yncas of Peru.

But then the fact must be judged in the same manner as the historian judges these occurrences. It is not the past alone that falls within the scope of the historian. The present is a legitimate object of his consideration, and claims an appreciation from higher principles than those of the mere lawyer or moralist. Our abstract opinions of right and wrong—however just they may be—should never induce us to forget that an historical *fact* has acquired a right to our consideration and must be dealt with accordingly. How came it to pass? Will its consequences be good or bad? Will it stand, or shall and can we remove it? These are the questions raised by history, and by politics guided by history. The moral value of the actions by which the fact was produced, or of the individuals who committed those actions, may be an interesting question to the moral philosopher, and may suggest considerations which even the politician cannot allow to pass without allowing them due influence in his guidance of public affairs. But he cannot allow himself to be directed by those considerations alone; else his wisdom would be merely that of the moralist. And if the fact is completed, and no will is entertained and no power at disposal to remove it, moralizing about it and condemning the actions by which it was produced, would be an utterly valueless occupation.

In history, men are merely instrumental. The historian may have an interest in weighing the moral value of a character who plays, or has played, an important part in the drama of the present or of some former period. But he must not forget that [illegible] the qualities [illegible] beyond the [illegible] we judge [illegible] elements in a chemical [illegible] neither blame nor praise oxygen or [illegible] for producing carbonic acid. Their qualities may be good or bad in other respects; in reference to the process they are neither the one nor the other,—they are simply the causes of an effect.

It is possible that the conquest of Nicaragua by a handful of Anglo-Americans may soon appear as a transitory episode in the history of America. This is possible; but, as no outside foreign influences are brought into action, it is not probable. I have shown the connection between this event, and the political state and course of the history of Central America. That such an event was to happen at no distant period, was foreseen by many. When the character and the behavior of a nation is in opposition to all the interests of a more progressed civilization as existing in other countries, no abstract right of independence can save it. You may dispute the justness of the phrase, that such a nation must be conquered; but you cannot dispute the correctness of the phrase that it will be conquered. Such has been the fate of Nicaragua; and such, most probably, will be the fate of other Hispano-American countries. Anglo-Americans will not be able alone to perform such feats on a more extensive scale; but they will find native parties to support them. Alvarez has tried to enlist foreign partisans against Santa Ana. Carravajal has repeatedly succeeded in doing so. Anglo-Americans fought in the last civil war of Peru. A similar scheme has been spoken of in reference to Ecuador. If the consequence is not a forced annexation—and another one would not be possible—if the consequence, then, is merely the breaking down of those old parties who have so long been the misfortune of those countries, and whose fruitless civil war has caused their ruin, or put an obstacle in the way of all attempts at progress, and if the consequence will be, (as it must be,) the removal of those religious and civil restrictions which have prevented immigration,—such a course of events need not be complained of.

In these remarks, however, I neither intend to defend nor condemn. My intention is only to show the historical purport of the matter. Nor can this be restricted to the confines of American politics. Our present time is rife with occurrences of a far-reaching interest. This interest springs from the fact that the political history of mankind has lost its character of disconnected action and result, as commerce has long since done, and that it has entered into one common process, in which every action and reaction affects the whole of our race in the most positive manner. The universal interest now taken in the affairs of the world, wherever they occur, is not that abstract one which the philanthropist and cosmopolitan of former days had in regard to the general welfare of humanity; nor is it merely that less noble, but more positive interference in the matters of distant countries, to which the Governments of powerful nations such as England or Russia, feel inclined to display from motives of national selfishness. Our interest is less general than the former, and [illegible] narrow than the latter. Philanthropy and [illegible] could not avoid the ridicule which [illegible] fail to be attached to mere theories, [illegible] reference to the reality and the [illegible] of power, and to good intentions towards the world in general, without reference to space and time. But in our days we speak of the politics of the world in the same positive and practical sense in which we were wont to speak of the politics of [illegible] system of States, and as [illegible] of power among the [illegible] they have existed, there [illegible] of the world, in which the United [illegible] the position of [illegible] scale.

Indeed [illegible] political [illegible] between them. On the other side of our globe, there are the Indo-Chinese and the Mohammedan countries intermediate, but not [illegible]

existing an active principle of their own. They are merely acted upon by all the others. Each of the three great divisions of this system has its subordinate members and dependencies, and it is natural that these are under the influence of the ruling power of the system to which they belong. This influence need not take the form of political incorporation; it may take merely that of a ruling principle of life; and it need not be established by the aggressions of a Government, for it may be established by the spontaneous action of private life. But spread it will, to its natural confines, in one way or the other.

There is no vital principle in history which has not a natural tendency to expand its influence and rule. Expansion is an essential part of its life, just as growth is an essential part of the life of an organism. This is the case with Anglo-Saxon self-government, as it is with Russian absolutism, and with all that may be intermediate between these. The Russian war is nothing but an exhibition of the natural conflicts produced by this law of history. It is natural that the expansion of a principle must take the form of that principle itself. If Russian absolutism has expanded by the method of absolutism, which is that of Government conquests and Government intrigues, it is natural, too, that Anglo-Saxon self-government cannot expand by any other method than that of self-government; which in this respect takes the form of private conquest and private intrigue. If, in Russian conquest, the people are compelled to follow the Government, in Amerian conquest the Government has to follow the people.

If I should be reproached for writing in this way an apology for *fillibusterism*, I have to answer, that I am as far from doing so as I am from writing an apology for Russian aggrandizement. I repeat, that I have nothing to do with the good or the bad in one case or the other. I am merely showing how things are going on, with an intrinsic necessity derived from the logic of facts—for facts have their logic, just as men have. A time will come, no doubt, when the people of the United States will not be able to make conquests without the permission of their Government, as a time will come, perhaps, when the Russian Government will not be able to make conquests without the permission of its people. At those times, however, we have not yet arrived.

As to America, her political system is still in a nascent state, a state in which the atoms are still in free motion, and the original attractive and repulsive forces still in action. If it were not—if that state were passed over,—if the history of America were beyond the period of establishing the premises from which the rest must follow as a conclusion, as it does in the history of any nation of a greater age,—then Nativism would be vindicated and Fillibusterism ought to be condemned. But the logic which rules the internal development of a nation, will also rule its external development. When the history of a nation has reached its period of origin, then two great elements of the material of its existence must be defined. These are *race* and *territory*. If the question of race should be kept open, it is but consistent that the question of territory should be kept open likewise. If, in reference to the question of ethnology, American nations are still in an embryonic state, then, in reference to geography they must be considered as being in an embryonic state also.

This, I repeat, has nothing to do with political incorporation or annexation. Central America may become Anglo-Americanized without being annexed to the United States. According to my opinion, the time has arrived when this process will go on in a new form; not in that of annexation as heretofore, but in that of the regeneration of Independent States, or in the formation of new federations, in which the spirit of Anglo-American life will be introduced as the active principle, giving the impulse to further developments. And it is from this point of view, I think, that the conquest of Nicaragua by Walker should be considered.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

A Chronicle of Cold Weather.

It is not always March, and happily for us, every March is not like the one we are now tasting the signs of. There may have been as cold weather before in this Spring month, but we doubt it. If, however, there has never before been so cold a March, it may be some consolation to those who have shivered through the past two months, to know that in the good old times they had a taste of Winter such as we have not imagined in these wild and degenerate days. A correspondent in Kentucky has very obligingly sent us the following chronicle of the most remarkable spells of bitter weather known in the old world:

In the year 801, the cold was so intense in Europe, that the Black Sea was frozen entirely over.

In 401, the Pontus Sea, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari in Turkey, were entirely frozen over.

The Danube was frozen over in 462, so that a whole army crossed on the ice.

The Black Sea was again frozen over in 765, and the snow drifted to the depth of 50 feet.

Carriages crossed the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, in 859, and in 860 the cold was so intense that cattle froze to death in their stalls. The Mediterranean Sea was so thickly frozen over, that it was passable for carriages and horses, and merchandize was transported across it on the ice.

1133. This year the river Po, in Italy, was frozen from Cremona to the sea; wine burst the casks containing it, and the trees split with a loud report.

1216. The river Po was frozen to the depth of *sixteen* feet.

1234. The Mediterranean was again frozen over; and a whole pine forest was killed by the cold.

1282. This year the snow was so deep in Austria that the houses were entirely buried beneath it, and many persons perished.

1292. The Rhine was frozen over, and the snow is represented as being of an "enormous depth."

1323. The Baltic Sea was frozen over so as to be passable for six weeks.

1344. All the rivers in Italy were frozen over.

1349, 1492 and 1408. The Baltic Sea was frozen over in each of these years.

1384. The Rhine and Gulf of Venice were frozen over.

1423, 1426 and 1459. In each of these years the traveling from Lubec to Prussia was performed on the ice.

1620. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on the ice.

1670. The cold was intense throughout Europe.

1681. This year the cold was so severe as to split whole forests of oak trees.

1690. Scotland this year was visited with an awful snow storm, which lasted *thirteen* days and nights, during which time nine-tenths of the sheep were frozen to death, and many shepherds lost their lives.

1692. Wolves came into Vienna, and attacked men and women, owing to the intense cold and hunger.

1729 and 1730. In one of these years another snow storm visited Scotland, in which about twenty thousand sheep and many shepherds were lost—"by a single day's snow."

1776. This year the Danube was frozen over *five feet* thick below Vienna.

Scotland was the scene of another terrible snow storm in 1794, which is the most extraordinary one of which there is any record. In one single night snow fell to the depth of eight or ten feet, and in some places the most lofty trees were entirely covered. By this one night's storm seventeen shepherds lost their lives, and thousands of sheep, besides other animals, were destroyed. One farmer alone lost fourteen hundred sheep. After the storm had somewhat disappeared, there were found collected together (by its violence) in one spot, the dead bodies of two men, one woman, forty-five dogs, three horses, nine black cattle, one hundred and eighty hares, and one thousand eight hundred and forty sheep.

The above contains the most remarkable accounts of severe weather in the old world; and some of them could hardly be believed were they not well authenticated by the histories of the times. They contrast strangely with the weather of recent times there, and of the present, in the new world, until the Winter we are now passing out of.

The Proposed Relief to Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your suggestion in the TIMES of this morning, as to the best plan for the relief of Broadway is, in my judgment, the best that has been proposed.

My business is on that thoroughfare, and has been for more than a third of a century. I own the property I occupy, and hence I should deprecate any mode designed to divert the travel into any other avenue, whether on the eastern or the western side.

The property-holders and business men of Broadway would, I doubt not, be willing to make temporary sacrifices in order to secure their present advantages.

The carriage-way might be widened ten or twelve feet, and, by a judicious change in the sidewalks, placing the areas, &c., pedestrians would be as well accommodated as at present, and storekeepers would enjoy the advantage of passengers coming directly up to their doors and windows.

Permit me to express the hope that you will not let the subject drop, but that you will keep it before the community until it has been fully examined and discussed. Very respectfully,

ROE LOCKWOOD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Railroad to the Pacific—The $3,000,000 Appropriation for Small Arms.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9, 1856.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The subject of a Pacific Railroad is beginning to attract a good deal of attention again, and the Special Committees of Congress having the subject in charge are holding meetings every few days to consider and devise suitable legislation for the promotion of this great work. As I stated a few days since, the Senate Committee proposes to report a bill soon, which leaves the selection of the route open to competition, the bids to be decided by the Secretary of War, and perhaps some other members of the present Cabinet. There is a rapidly increasing sentiment in the country in favor of some effective action by Congress for the commencement and rapid prosecution of this much-needed improvement. At least two-thirds of the people of the country seem to be in favor of such a road,—but they differ widely as to its location and the means by which it shall be carried into successful operation.

WHY IT IS NOT CONSTRUCTED.

Here is the great stumbling-block in the way of the enterprise. Political dogmas on the one hand, and sectional jealousies on the other, render exceedingly difficult any selection by Congress of the route for the road, or the extent and character of the assistance to be rendered by the General Government. The last of these difficulties may readily be overcome,—but the choice of route is a far more difficult matter to deal with. The Southern States insist upon an extreme southern route,—and the last purchase of territory from Mexico was made by the United States Government more for the purpose of getting a practicable road to the Pacific than for any other. The Secretary of War is evidently deeply committed in favor of this extreme southern route. The Middle, Northern and Eastern States will never assent to this, unless it can be shown that there is no more central route, equally as favorable in all respects.

A CENTRAL ROUTE.

Is there a central route of this description? Information collected within the last year would seem to establish the fact that there *is* a route somewhere near the parallel of 39° North, superior in all natural facilities to the Southern route, and so central that a line from New-York to San Francisco, *via* Great Salt Lake City, and through the new Territories of the Northwest would involve a deflection of scarcely two degrees. One of the officers of the recent Exploring Expeditions, (Lieut. BECKWITH, I believe,) makes mention of this route, and of Bridges Pass, by which it penetrates the Rocky Mountains,—a pass wherein the rise is scarcely perceptible. It is a little remarkable, however, that the Secretary has not ordered a survey of this route,—probably because he considers it too far north. Among its great advantages we may enumerate its contiguity to the line of settlement already stretching through Kansas, and half way across the Continent upon this parallel—its numerous springs and streams of water—and its abundance of coal, wood, iron and labor.

HOW SHALL THE ROUTE BE DECIDED?

It is truely remarkable that Secretary DAVIS has not taken more pains to secure a thorough report upon this route. His failure to do so promotes the suspicion that his Southern prejudices render him incompetent to decide justly and fairly any question between bidders for the construction of the road, so long as the selection of the route is one element in the bids. On the other hand, it will be next to impossible ever to secure a majority of Congress for the passage of any bill which names any particular route. There are two ways of avoiding the difficulty. The first of these is by selecting say thirty-five or forty of the heaviest and most experienced railroad capitalists in the United States, who shall organize a company under charter from some State, and receive from Congress whatever aid it may choose to give, and bind themselves under suitable bonds and forfeitures and restrictions to construct the railroad within a given time—the Company to select for itself the most favorable route. Capitalists, under such circumstances, could not fail to choose the route most favorable, with a view both to construction as well as to the business of the road after completion. To avoid such a company becoming an oppressive monopoly, it would be necessary to establish a sufficient system of guards and restrictions. Such a measure would be objected to as special legislation for the benefit of a few; and yet it is not a whit more so than is the election of a printer by Congress, or many another act of legislation to which I might point. The end sought would be the early completion of an important public work; and there is no good reason why Congress should not delegate to a special company of competent men the duty of carrying forward such an enterprise.

ANOTHER PLAN

Is to throw the whole matter open to competition,—the bill specifying that San Francisco shall be the one terminus of the road, and that the terminus in the Mississippi valley shall be St. Louis or some other city already connecting by railroad with the central States of the Union. The bill should offer to bidders the right of way and a certain amount of bonds—the contract to be awarded to the parties (selecting their own route) who shall agree to construct and stock the road within a given time, (say ten years) and transport the mails of the United States, for the lowest sum per annum, for ten or fifteen years, and troops and munitions of war, and Government supplies at the smallest rates. These bids should be received and opened, and the contract be awarded by a Joint Committee of Congress.

Either of these plans, if its details were properly guarded, would insure the choice of the most favorable route, and secure the largest amount of efficiency and practical ability to the prosecution of the work. Whatever else is done, let the true friends in Congress, of a Pacific Railroad, refuse to place the selection of a route in the hands of the Administration, directly or indirectly; and let them also avoid any attempt to carry a specific route upon the face of any bill which they may desire to pass.

$3,000,000 FOR SMALL ARMS.

The proposition of the President and Secretary of War for the appropriation of $3,000,000 for improvements and alterations in small arms don't meet with very extensive favor. The fact is, it looks a little suspicious just at this time. There can be no doubt that our Army ought to be supplied with the improved breech-loading rifles and the revolving six-barreled pistols. But what nonsense, in a practical point of view, is it to take the old rifles and muskets of the service and attempt to alter them into the modernized weapons! Why not reserve the Mississippi rifles now in use for supplying the Indians, and replace them in the Army with new rifles of the Sharpe or other improved patterns? This is what is doing in the British and French service; and we must do the same thing, if the purpose is to put ourselves on an equal footing with them. But, then, if the three millions asked are appropriated, and the Secretary of War sets himself to order the alteration of the old arms, he will be able to set two or three hundred men at work in each State of the Union, and so wield a political power of some importance in the approaching Presidential election! I very much fear that this consideration has more weight with him than it ought. And, by the way, if he really, honestly believes these improved arms are needed for the service, in such haste as to call for a special message from the President, how happens it that he does not avail himself of the means already within his control for that purpose? For I happen to remember that an appropriation of $90,000, for the purchase of three thousand breech-loading rifles, was made by Congress at the close of the session before last, which Secretary DAVIS has never touched to this day! The matter needs looking after, gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

S.

The London *Standard* of Feb. 21 says: "The daughter of the late Mr. SAMUEL BLACKWELL, of Bristol, has just completed her medical studies in Paris, and obtained a diploma to practice as a physician. She has a sister who pursued her studies also in Paris, who is acting in a similar capacity in New-York, under the title of Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, who has also obtained the honorable distinction is Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL. Her studies have been principally directed to the diseases of women and children."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Trial of a Brooklyn Alderman for Bribery.

ALL ABOUT STEAM ON THE L. I. R. R.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MARCH.

Before Judges Strong and Morris and Justices Rumsey and Schoonmaker.

The People vs. Thomas Eames.—This case was called on for trial, upon agreement of Counsel, at the opening of the Court this morning.

Defendant is an Alderman of the City of Brooklyn, elected in the Fifteenth Ward and is a member of the Assessment Committee of the Common Council. This Committee is composed of five Aldermen. The subject of permitting the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam over the road on Atlantic-street and avenue and changing the track from the side to the centre of the same was before them. Alderman Eames was seldom in attendance and the four who did meet occasionally were equally divided upon this subject of steam. The indictment alleges that Alderman Eames entertained a proposition and did actually receive a certain amount of money for signing the report with two of the Committee in favor of the use of steam.

District Attorney Underhill appeared for the prosecution and Ex-Judge Moore for defendant.

The following Jury was impanneled, the defence interposing only one challenge, in obtaining it:

Charles Wilson,	Abraham Still,	Bernard O'Neil,
Absalom Roper,	Abraham Powell,	S. Hegeman,
Isaac Lewis,	Benj. S. Welch,	John Pearsall,
Andrew Morgan,	Benj. F. Meeker,	Francis E. Fitch.

The District Attorney opened the case briefly, stating what he expected to prove, and submitted the following

TESTIMONY.

Samuel J. Burr sworn: I am Deputy City Clerk of Brooklyn; I have been so since the 1st of January, 1855, (produces minutes of Common Council, vol. 23, embracing from Jan. 1, 1855, to April 9, 1855;) on 29d January, 1855, a communication from the Corporation Counsellor relative to the agreement with the Long Island and Jamaica Railroad Co., was referred to the Assessment Committee; the members of that Committee were Aldermen Fowler, Barnard, Eames, Campbell and Bannon; on the 26th March, 1855, the report of the Assessment Committee on the same subject was submitted to the Council; the report is signed by Alderman Campbell, Eames and Bannon; it was laid on the table; on April 2 it was taken up, and amendments offered and acted upon; on April 4 it was again taken up on the "special order" and passed by a vote of 26 Ayes, to 9 Noes; Alderman Eames voted in the affirmative; the assessment was finally consummated.

The District-Attorney admitted that the action of the Common Council was vetoed by the Mayor, and that it had been repassed by a two-thirds vote.

Richard Gallagher sworn: I reside at No. 61 Luquer-street; I am at present sexton of the "Star of the Sea" Church; have seen Alderman Eames several times; am not acquainted with him; I introduced myself to him in Williamsburg something over a year ago; he was Alderman then; met him at his own door, a butcher's shop; don't know the name of the street; I have property in right of my wife, and had a personal interest in changing the location of the Railroad track on Atlantic-street; my business with Ald. Eames was in relation to this matter; the measure was then pending before the Common Council; I asked him if he was aware of the position of Atlantic-avenue and those who had lots in it; asked him to go and see it, and not to vote either one way or the other until he had seen the avenue, and if not against his conscientious scruples, he would vote for it, as I might be able to use some influence for him; I received no answer; am slightly acquainted with Francis Swift; saw Eames at the City Hall some time after—probably two weeks—in the evening; I asked him if he had seen the railroad, and he said, yes; don't think I saw Mr. Swift prior to second interview; there was an opposition to the proposed agreement; I know all the members of the Committee.

Q.—Had you any money transactions with Swift while this matter was pending before the Common Council?

Question objected to, and ruled out by the Court until Swift's evidence should be heard.

Francis Swift—I live at No. 153 Grand-street, Brooklyn; I keep a bar-room there; I have not been a contractor during the last year; I was previously; I have known Eames several years; I saw Gallagher Winter before last; I never saw him before; Eames was an Alderman at the time; Eames lives about 300 feet from me in the same street; I became acquainted with Gallagher at my house; Gallagher spoke to me about the Railroad a couple or three times at my house; in consequence of something he, Gallagher, said, I spoke to Eames on the subject; I told him Gallagher was anxious to have something done about the Railroad; he made an offer to come down pretty freely; he told me to see what it was; and if he thought well of it, we could make something out of it; I think *I* said *I* could make something out of it; Eames told me the Committee was to meet that afternoon; I came in my wagon with Alderman Eames to the City Hall; Alderman Eames and I went up the steps, and there we saw Gallagher; we might have said something, but I don't recollect what it was; I think I introduced him to Eames, who said he had seen him before; when I told Eames Gallagher would come down freely I stated he said he would give $150, and he thought he could raise more among other property-owners; I do not recollect that Eames made any reply; he said, I think, he would see how things stood; this interview lasted a few minutes; it took place at Eames' house; no one else was within hearing; it was about one or two o'clock; I have related the substance of my conversation with Eames at that time; can't say where the measure was then pending; I afterwards had some conversations with Eames about Gallagher; can't recollect what he said; he said very little; he might have made answer to some remark of mine; these last conversations were after the measure had passed; I spoke of Gallagher sometimes as "Gallagher," and sometimes as "the old butcher;" he had told me he was a butcher; immediately after it was passed, he "came up to the mark;" he gave me $150; Eames never inquired as to the whereabouts of Gallagher.

District-Attorney—Did he ever ask "What has become of the old butcher?"

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Examination Resumed.

I met Eames on several occasions after the measure had passed, and said I had not seen Gallagher yet, or something like that; at the first interview I had with Eames after the passage of the measure I said I had not seen Gallagher and had a great mind to go down and see him; I introduced the subject of Gallagher at mostly all of these conversations; I never saw Gallagher after the final passage until he paid me the $150; I brought some of this home; I gave Gallagher $10 back; I took the balance home; I took the most of it home; I saw Eames two or three hours after I received the money; I don't recollect where; I think it was first in the street; I said Gallagher was sound; I gave him some money; can't recollect how much I gave him that day; there were a good many people round, and but little was said; I can't recollect all that was said; I said Gallagher was sound, and handed Eames $35 or $40; Eames said, I think he did not expect it; it was long after the passage of the measure; Eames asked for no explanation as to why I gave him the money; some time after I squared up, and gave him the half—$70; it was in my own house; don't recollect what was said at the time; my impression is, there was something said; am not sure that I told Eames how much I got; don't think I told him what proportion I was giving him; think I might have said I was giving him half; I have no recollection about the matter; after this prosecution was commenced, Eames spoke to me of the affair; don't think I had any conversation with him about it except what I have stated; he never made any complaint about the amount he received; I suppose I told him that was his share of what I received; my impression is that I said so; I testified in pretty near the same way as I now do before the Grand Jury; defendant asked me what my testimony was before the Grand Jury, but he never asked me what I would testify here; Gallagher said he would make me sure of $150 himself, and he expected to be able to raise $2,000 or $3,000, from the other property owners; Eames and I are not in partnership now; I did not tell Eames the precise share I would give him; I saw no other member of the Committee on the subject; I told Eames, Gallagher had made this offer; did not tell him I would give him any part of the money; I don't recollect all I said to Eames; he answered he would see how the matter stood.

Cross-examined—I have known Eames for a number of years; we have been neighbors for a long time; I told him the offer had been made; he never said he would vote one way or the other, and never agreed to receive any sum of money for his vote; there was no proposition and no agreement on the subject; I did not then, and do not now know how he voted.

Daniel P. Barnard—I was an Alderman of the city of Brooklyn, and a member of the Assessment Committee of the Common Council when this question was pending; I was present at a meeting of the Committee a week or two before the report was presented to the Common Council; the question was before the Committee twice; at the first there were but four members present; I do not know in what position he stood in regard to the question; I did not know it until the report was presented.

Cross-examined—Alderman Eames is not in the habit of speaking much; he is generally silent; he is not a debating, but a voting member.

Charles C. Fowler—I am an Alderman and was a member of the Assessment Committee when this matter was pending; Mr. Eames was present at but one meeting of the Committee; I did not know his position on this question, except from the report while this question was pending before the Committee; I think I had one conversation with him subsequent to the last meeting of the Committee, and before the Report was presented to the Council; at that conversation he inclined in favor of the Railroad Company without giving any reason; I did not ask him to state his reasons; this was in the Common Council Chamber; I was curious to know his position from the fact of that being the only time during the year he attended a meeting of the Committee.

Richard Gallagher recalled—I never authorized Swift to make any offer to Alderman Eames; I told him I would give him (Swift) what I received, to take the Williamsburg Aldermen over to see Atlantic-avenue; I can't recollect that I named any sum to Swift; I paid him $150 after the measure was finally passed; I can't say how long after; three probably months; I think I called at Swift's house once, but he was not at home; he afterwards called on me and I paid him the money.

Cross-examined—I gave Swift the money with the view of his taking the Alderman of Williamsburg to see the state of the avenue; I never gave it to him for the purpose of bribing Eames or any other Alderman.

Alderman Barnard recalled—I was not present when the report was signed; the usual course with reports was for the Committee to agree upon what the report should be, and then draw it; I am not sure that I did not draw this report; I may have done so at the request of Alderman Campbell; I never was asked to sign the report.

The prosecution here rested.

The defence produced no witnesses.

Counsel for defence then submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the indictment, which alleged that Alderman Eames did wickedly and feloniously entertain a proposition from Richard Gallagher to use his vote and influence in favor of a certain agreement with the Long Island and Jamaica Railroad Companies. There were three or four counts in the indictment, but they were substantially the same. There was no evidence of any proposition having been made or entertained by him. At the first interview, Gallagher swears that he only asked Eames to go and see the Railroad, and at the second, he asked him whether he had been to see it. Gallagher swears he made no promise, and that he gave the money to take the Alderman to see the state of the avenue, and that there was not a word about bribery. Swift swears he never promised Eames a single cent. Eames had never told him how he would vote, and when he paid him over the money, he did not know how he had voted. Counsel then moved the Court to instruct the Jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

The Court denied the motion.

Counsel agreed to submit the case without argument, and Judge STRONG proceeded to charge the Jury. He said that for two years past there had been a strong impression abroad that many of our public officers have acted corruptly, especially officers connected with the municipal governments of our cities. In order to check this the Legislature have passed an act in relation to bribery, the provisions of which he would read to them in order that they might be able to apply the evidence to them. His Honor then read the section of the statute under which the indictment was found, and said these are the provisions of the law, and it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the accused is guilty of a violation of the law as charged in the indictment. He then briefly recapitulated the principal points of the evidence. In commenting upon Gallagher's statement that he had said to Alderman Eames that he might perhaps be able to advance his interests politically, Judge STRONG said that this would not come within the range of the act. The Statute contemplated some compensation in goods, money or other valuables. Political compensation does not constitute bribery. It is not necessary that the offer be made in direct terms. All that is required is a hint from which a reasonable conclusion might be drawn that he would be compensated. The amount is also immaterial. The indictment laid the amount at $150, but it mattered not whether it was $150 or $70. He then reviewed the testimony bearing upon the question, as to whether any offer had been made by Gallagher, or by Swift as his agent. The main question appeared to be, whether an offer, direct or implied, had been made by Swift, either for himself or as agent for Gallagher, that the accused should receive any part of the money received from Gallagher. If there had been, it would come within the provisions of the Statute. He also commented on the fact of the accused having attended only one meeting of the Committee, as seeming to give some color to the charge, but it was by no means conclusive. If no offer, direct or implied, had been made to Alderman Eames before the final passage of the measure, then, however improper the act of the defendant in having received the money, and the act was extremely improper, this would not constitute the offence contemplated by the Statute. He concluded by impressing upon the Jury the importance of the case both as regards the accused and the public, and cautioned them if they had any doubts to give the prisoner the benefit of them.

The Jury retired at 9 o'clock, but not having agreed upon a verdict when the Court adjourned, they were locked up for the night, and will hand in their verdict at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

Are There Frauds?—Examination of the Cashier, Emigrants and Others—Protest of Mr. Garrigue.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board, to hear further testimony relative to Castle Garden as an emigrant landing dépôt.

TESTIMONY OF THE CASHIER AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Robert G. Cruttenden, sworn, testified as follows: I am called cashier at Castle Garden; I have charge of all the money received there; after tickets are sold in Castle Garden I deduct twenty per cent. before I pay the railroads; it goes to pay the expenses of the Garden; I lodge it in the Phenix Bank; my pockets ain't large enough to hold it; I pay all expenses when I have money enough; this twenty per cent. may have amounted to $8,000; it may be more or less, as I cannot tell to a certainty; I mean by paying all expenses, all who are employed about Castle Garden, except Dr. Caemmerer and Robt. Murray, which number about fifty or sixty persons; these include laborers, interpreters, clerks, &c.; Mr. John A. Kennedy is the General Superintendent; he is the man to whom I look for orders; in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Garrigue is there; the other Commissioners visit there but do not give any orders; I never paid any of the Commissioners a salary; I always understood that the law prevented them from receiving any; I never knew of any men in Castle Garden solicit passengers to go by certain routes; I could not say that any particular railroad is represented there; I do not know that any Railroad Company has a man stationed there to represent their interest; we deduct twenty per cent also for luggage; I never met at the Astor House, with Mr. Thurlow Weed, Erastus Corning, or others, in relation to Castle Garden affairs; I know that Mr. Thurlow Weed has a favorable feeling towards Castle Garden; I do not believe that he has any pecuniary interest in it; a broker buys up the foreign money I receive; I suppose he pays me Wall-street prices; I am certain of having taken in $200 worth of English coin; I allow sometimes 22, 23 and 24 cents for an English shilling; I allow 66, 67 and 68 cents for Prussian thalers; Mr. Rollman represented me when I was absent; he is assistant cashier; I allow $3 33 for twenty franc pieces.

By Mr. Perry, Counsel for the remonstrants—The premium on foreign coin averaged from $60 to $75 a month; most of the passengers arriving come provided either with American money or bills of exchange; I cannot tell in dollars how much foreign coin I received since the opening of Castle Garden; I never heard of any means being resorted to to compel emigrants to divulge the amount of the means they possess; I collect the amount of the drafts and bills of exchange brought by emigrants, without fee or commission; I do all that business; I am in the employ of the railroads and Emigrant Commissioners combined; the Erie, Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads form this combination; we have sent emigrants, also, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad; I have nothing to do with influencing emigrants to go by any particular route; they come to me with a slip, and I give them a ticket; Philip Staats and a man named Wentzel do all the drumming; Mr. Corning was the man who sent me to Castle Garden, with, as I was told, the concurrence of the Commissioners of Emigration; he is President of the New-York Central Railroad; my salary is paid out of money received from emigrants, and constitutes part of the expenses of the Garden; I had no business transactions with any of the Commissioners previous to my appointment at Castle Garden; we never sent passengers to Boston; the emigrants were pretty equally divided between the New-York Central and Erie Railroads; efforts have been made to equalize the traffic between those two roads; the two men Wentzel and Staats employed to solicit passengers for those roads are paid a salary; their salary is also paid out of the money received from emigrants; all persons paid by me are paid out of the same fund; I do not know who employed those engaged there; I cannot tell why the preference is given to the Erie and Central routes; the proportion sent by the Pennsylvania Railroad is considerably smaller than by the two roads mentioned; we sent the largest proportion by the Central route; say fifty to one.

To the Chairman—I do not know whether Staats and Wentzel were ever emigrant runners; Conklin does the carting; I do not know whether other carmen are allowed in; others were allowed in, but not at present.

To Councilman Cooper—The twenty per cent. is deducted from the gross receipts; passengers procure their tickets as cheap at Castle Garden as they can elsewhere; I know Mr. Helms; he was employed at Castle Garden; he partly asked for his discharge; he then relented, and Mr. Kennedy insisted upon his going; I never sold any regular tickets for the Pennsylvania Railroad; I sold only coupons or orders. All the tickets issued have the *fac simile* of my name stamped on the back.

AN EMIGRANT'S TESTIMONY.

Fred. Hausshon—A German emigrant, was next examined, officer Samuel Rotchchild acted as interpreter—I arrived here a week ago, on the 6th of March; I landed at Castle Garden; somebody there asked me where I was going, and how much money I had; some person then gave me a slip of paper and sent a man with me to the place where I could get my ticket; I paid $7 for my ticket to Crestline, Ohio; I paid no extra charge for baggage, as I had only fifty pounds; I was shown the boarding-house by some person outside the Garden. (Mr. Cooper thought this question irrelevant. The Chairman said his reason in asking the question was to show that the people at Castle Garden did not care what became of emigrants after they got their money.) I saw in the newspaper that the prices were cheaper than what I paid at Castle Garden; I read it in the *New-York Demokrat*; the regular advertised price stated in the paper to Crestline, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for which I paid $7, was $5 44; when I saw the difference in the price I went back to Castle Garden to seek redress; I showed the paper to the same man that I paid the [illegible] he would not refund me the difference; he would not take the ticket back and give me the money I paid him; I was told that I could make a complaint before the Committee; I wish to leave the city to-morrow or the day after; I would have gone before this to Crestline, were it not that I saw in the papers that this Committee was in session; I pay $3 a week at my boarding-house.

COMMISSIONER GARRIGUE'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was then read by Rudolph Garrigue, one of the Commissioners of Emigration:

To the Special Committee on Castle Garden of the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Having been served with a second subpœna to appear before you for examination, I beg leave respectfully to state, that I must decline submitting to any examination on the part of your Committee, or any other Committee of the Common Council, relative to my official duties at Castle Garden, or elsewhere, simply because I deem it improper, as a State Officer, to be questioned by a local Committee.

The Commissioners of Emigration, of whom I am one, have frankly and cordially responded to the call of the Senate Committee, who have but lately reported to the Senate, upon the very subject which seems at present to engage your attention. They will do so again whenever the State Legislature may see fit to institute new inquiries. But I believe that I do not differ in opinion with any of my colleagues in holding it improper, as a State Officer, to answer any inquisition of a local Committee.

Whilst, therefore, I am very desirous that accurate information about Castle Garden should be spread before the public, and whilst I should encourage rather than dissuade any of the employes at Castle Garden, whom you might send for to appear and say all that he knows about that beneficent institution, I must respectfully decline answering any question of your Committee myself.

Andrew Flegel, another German emigrant, was then placed on the stand. His testimony coincided with that of the last witness; he said that he was charged $6 36 for 36 pounds of extra luggage to Crestline.

The Chairman was of opinion that the evidence of the last witness was sufficient to establish the abuses said to exist in Castle Garden, and accordingly proposed an adjournment, which was agreed to. The Committee then finally adjourned.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Salaries—A Droll Proposition that Unsuccessful Prayer for a Better Salary be Equivalent to a Resignation, &c.

The Board met yesterday.

The sum of $300 was appropriated for materials to construct a vault or temporary receiving house, for the bodies of infants dying and unclaimed, at Randall's Island; and $1,200 for the inclosure of land for a surrounding cemetery—prison labor to be employed.

The Committee on Salaries, namely, Messrs. TIEMANN, OLIVER and TOWNSEND, recommended certain persons as deserving an increase of salary. Among these is Dr. SANGER, the resident physician of the Penitentiary, equalizing his salary ($1,000) with that of the physician of the Lunatic Asylum. The Report presents an amount of increase of $4,700, from which $815 must be deducted—salaries proposed to be reduced. A resolution is appended, that hereafter all application for increase of salaries, if not granted by the Board, shall be considered as equivalent to resignation, and necessary steps shall be taken to fill the office.

A synopsis of the changes by the report may be stated thus:

	Increase.
For Office and Out-door Poor	[illegible]
For City Prison	[illegible]
For Penitentiary Hospital	[illegible]
For Almshouse	[illegible]
For Workhouse	[illegible]
For Lunatic Asylum	[illegible]
For Randall's Island	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

	Decrease.
For Penitentiary	[illegible]
For Lunatic Asylum	65
For Randall's Island	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The parties affected are about seventy in number.

A motion was made by Gov. DUKE that the report be printed and made a special order for the next meeting.

The President observed that Gov. SMITH being absent from illness, and Gov. TAYLOR being also absent, he hoped the matter would be postponed.

Gov. OLIVER would respectfully press the motion.

The President replied, and Gov. TIEMANN was of the same mind with Gov. OLIVER. The President characterized this as precipitancy; the Committee had required more than a year (though frequently urged) to report, and surely the Board ought to be allowed a week to consider.

Gov. DUKE spoke again and repeatedly to the same effect.

After a protracted discussion, the question for the immediate consideration of the report was decided affirmatively.

Gov. TIEMANN vehemently denied that any concert or private understanding existed to carry the report.

On the question of taking up the items of the report separately, 6 voted in the affirmative, [illegible] the negative.

Gov. DUKE said it was great to expect him to vote without examining the whole report. He then proceeded to examine the list in detail.

After some time had been spent in this way, two or three Governors left the room—and several remarks having been uttered, opening the general question as to the separate recommendation of the Committee, the President returned to the Chair, which had been temporarily occupied by Gov. TIEMANN. The general discussion continued.

The PRESIDENT regretted the course taken. Several points in that report surprised him extremely. Many discrepancies existed, (independently of all political considerations,) and he wished for more information. There was nothing in the case requiring such extreme haste. Especially would he denounce the resolution not to allow any one to petition for an advance of salary. He also detailed several points of injustice to individuals in this report. The salary of the Warden of the Almshouse ought to be equal to that of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Governor OLIVER defended the resolution of discharging those who asked in future for increase of pay.

The PRESIDENT asked the worthy Governor how often he had visited the Institutions, and how was he therefore fitted to decide in cases of such application?

Governor OLIVER denied the pertinency of the question.

The PRESIDENT said that calculating, scheming modes were adopted, that the Committee might possibly hear from one officer his impressions as to the value of the services of another, and that time ought to be given for the Board to consider.

Governor OLIVER deprecated personalities.

The PRESIDENT said the question was the adoption of the report. An amendment being offered, the PRESIDENT moved that the Keepers of the Penitentiary and Workhouse be allowed an increase of $50 instead of $30, as in the report, and that all the Wardens have $1,500, with the exception of the Warden of the Workhouse.

With these amendments the report was proposed to be adopted as amended.

Gov. DUKE begged to explain his vote. Seven voted in the affirmative (the President stating it was the best thing he could do) and one in the negative, namely, Gov. DUKE.

After the transaction of some other routine business, (among other matters the disposal of 3,000 cabbages,) it was stated that the new regulations as to salaries are to take place on the *first of April*. Gov. TOWNSEND made a formal motion for reconsideration, which, of course, being lost, the Committee are secure from the question being reagitated at another meeting of the Board.

NUMBER REMAINING WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1856.

Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum	[illegible]
Almshouse	[illegible]
Penitentiary	[illegible]
Hospital, from Penitentiary	[illegible]
Hospital, from Workhouse	[illegible]
Hospital, from Almshouse	[illegible]
Workhouse	[illegible]
Small Pox Hospital	[illegible]
Randall's Island	[illegible]
Randall's Island Hospital	[illegible]
City Prison	[illegible]
Second District Prison	[illegible]
Third District Prison	[illegible]
Colored Home	[illegible]
Colored Orphan Asylum	[illegible]
Children at nurse	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Number remaining March 1, 1856	[illegible]
Admitted	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Died	[illegible]
Discharged	[illegible]
Sent to Penitentiary	[illegible]
Sent to State Prison	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Number of families receiving out-door relief in money, fuel, &c., &c.	[illegible]

Serious Accident.

On Saturday, while the schooner [illegible], of Brookhaven, L. I., was coming into her berth at Pier No. 14, East River, the master, [illegible], of Setauket, fell from the [illegible] across the hatch of another vessel, by which he was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He had one thigh broken, three of his ribs, and his nose and skull broken by the fall. The injured man was at once taken to the City Hospital.

The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have succeeded in getting possession of the property on Mercer-street, known as "The Parlors," occupied as a drinking saloon, which is to be torn down and replaced by a fine building. The building to be erected will contain forty large family rooms, making, altogether, five hundred rooms for guests, exclusive of sufficient sleeping accommodations for servants and others employed in the house.

Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM has been elected President of the Yonkers Library Institute, and offers on behalf of himself and Mr. [illegible] to donate to the Library twenty-five volumes for every fifty derived from other sources.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT McKEEN'S REPORT.

What Schools are Too Much Crowded—Precocious Children—Good-For-Nothing Teachers.

Superintendent McKeen's Report on the Condition of the Public Schools, has not been published in any of the New-York papers. It is an admirable document, and from it we glean several matters of interest. It says:

"Only about eight per cent. of the whole number taught are over fourteen years; and fully one-half are under eight years of age, and most of these are in the Primary Schools. It is important, in view of this large proportion of primary children, that the school accommodations for such should be proportionately increased, and those schools relieved from an undue pressure, when it may be done without additional cost, and with evident advantage to all parties concerned. Grammar Schools Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 18, [illegible] 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38 and 43, might well accommodate larger numbers than they now have. Nos. 26, 27 and 35, though classed as Grammar Schools, are really, with the exception of a small class in each, respectable Primary Schools, and ought to be so graded. The following Grammar Schools are well attended, but not usually overcrowded, viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 40 and 42. The only Schools that are really too full in all the departments are Nos. 25, 44 and 45. No. 50, now the largest male Grammar School in the City, is amply accommodated with good rooms, as is also the female school No. 50."

Mr. McKeen says that almost every person who has gone through with the prescribed Normal School course is a good teacher. About "crowding" scholars ahead he says:

"It is a sad mistake, common in the schools of our time, that children are benefited by having many studies at the same time, carried on collaterally. The evils of numerous feeble impressions upon the brain, instead of a few that are deep and lasting, are all unsuspected. A precocious display of various scholarship exhibited on some public occasion is taken as proof of the superiority of the school. Partial friends and parents come to the conclusion that the school is an extraordinary one, or that the children are prodigies. Little do they suspect that instead of a thorough knowledge of rudiments that will be useful in the prosecution of scientific studies, the children have been allowed and encouraged to anticipate conclusions, and have thus been trained to sciolism and superficiality. This appearance of early ripeness is a misfortune. It allows us to take too much for granted."

About a certain class of teachers he says:

"Female teachers are more employed in male schools than formerly. These should be mature in years and of good judgment, and then they exert a happy influence upon small boys, and are successful. Some who are employed are rather youthful and inexperienced. Practical wisdom and prudence are necessary in a teacher of the young. That kindness that confers appointments to teach upon persons lacking these qualities, is nothing short of unkindness and injury to the pupils. There is a class of persons who have detached specimens of knowledge and facts, on all scholastic subjects, but who have had no systematic training. These persons obtain the lowest grade of certificate of qualification from the Superintendent, and are appointed to teach in some subordinate place in a school. Content to receive their monthly stipend, they have no aspirings to become principals of schools. Such persons do not like study; they are not benefited by the Normal School; they retrograde when they ought to advance. These ought to be dropped from the list of teachers after they have been tried and found wanting."

But of getting "stuck" with such there is no great danger.

"Many persons, both male and female, get into the schools as assistant teachers, who are unfit for such calling; seldom, however, do they rise to the first positions, or continue long in the profession. There are now in our schools tests and ordeals beyond the examinations and the license. Teachers are graded, and must rise step by step as they increase in capabilities for their calling. They must be diligent in business, polite in manners, regular and exemplary in their habits, studious out of school, or punctually at the Normal School provided for their benefit, willing to receive instruction, and ready to communicate to others. Formerly persons having physical defects, or persons who were unfortunate in business, or had failed in other professions, betook themselves to private school-keeping, without having had any special training for their new business. These persons, having some natural smartness, drew from the sympathies, or from the want of discrimination of the public, a tolerable livelihood for awhile. It is not so at present. A higher standard of attainment is now demanded."

School Examinations Continued.

NO. 44, FIFTH WARD.

The Superintendents continued their examination of the Fifth Ward School, No. 44, in North Moore-street, on Friday. The large boys' grammar school is under the care of WILLIAM BELDEN, Jr. General Principal, THOMAS W. CONKLIN, Vice Principal, CHARLES R. AYMAR, C. D. E. SIMONTON, EZRA BEACH, Misses MARY E. HOPKINS, S. A. SMITH, E. A. BUSH, L. BERRIMAN, and ANGELINA GOSSELL. The exercises were commenced at ten o'clock A. M., and were continued until three o'clock P. M. The first class, taught by the Vice Principal, was examined in history of the United States, grammar, arithmetic, and algebra. Most of these boys will be able to enter the Free Academy, should they desire to do so. The exercises were enlivened by vocal music, accompanied by the piano, under the direction of GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Professor of Music to the whole School.

The second class was examined in Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Algebra. The class sustained itself well in nearly all these branches.

The third class, taught by Mr. SIMONTON, was examined in History, Arithmetic and Astronomy. In these it was found up to the standard. In fact, one marked feature in this School, is its thorough classification, as was shown by the general uniformity of advancement in the various classes.

The fourth class, taught by Miss HIGGINS, a capital teacher, was tested in Geography and Practical Arithmetic. The promptness and intelligence of her boys was warmly commended.

The fifth class, taught by Miss BUSH, was exercised in reading and definitions, with fair results. Several compositions were read and declamations given by the boys during the exercises, which were of more than average merit. The grade of the school, in all respects, is ten per cent. higher than it was one year since. Of drawing taught, many specimens of high merit were shown—some of the best bore the names of Masters GOODWIN, WEST, DAMBAR, HAGGARTY, WHITLOCK, WELLS and SWAIN.

A fine class in French, numbering 30 boys, taught by Mr. BERGER, was called up, and made a very good appearance in reading and speaking. A class of 40 scholars was examined in Latin. These two branches are extra, not being in the regular course of studies. In the Female Department we learn there were some 120 pupils in French, but they were not examined publicly. The organization of No. 44 is unexcelled, and the systematic and thorough official supervision a model for imitation. The attendance here is 455. The School officers of the Fifth Ward are:

Commissioners—Charles S. Tappan, James M. Tuthill. *Inspectors*—Lemuel W. Parkes, James S. Sandford. *Trustees*—Timothy Hedges, Andrew W. Leggett, Seth Grosvenor, William B. Eager, Jr., Albert L. De Camp, Charles C. Nott, James M. Wilson, Charles C. Curtis.

ELEVENTH WARD.

On Monday the Superintendents visited the fine large School, No. 15, (old Public School, No. 15,) on Fifth-street, between Avenues C and D, in the Eleventh Ward. This building was altered, and wing class rooms added at the front, and otherwise improved last Summer. New furniture was given it too, throughout. The Primary School, held in the basement—half in the ground—has elegant furniture in the front main-room and class rooms. The gallery is comfortable for the little ones as far as it goes. A serious mistake was made in the plan adopted for this improvement. It was originally built on piles, on low wet ground, and should have been raised a story, the basement turned into the play-grounds, the Primary school carried up to the next floor, and the main body of the structure carried back ten or twelve feet to the outer line of the lot, and thus added sufficient space to have given two large class rooms in place of the miserable little affairs, ten by twelve feet, that are now crowded beyond all comfort in order to get in the large number of pupils who throng to this school. This improvement is now imperatively demanded, and will soon have to be made. No such stupid policy should again be indulged in.

Only well considered plans should be in any case adopted in the alteration or alteration of school buildings. Whatever else may be tolerable, costly architectural blunders are not.

The Primary School, under the care of Miss HELEN MONES, Principal, with six Assistants, had an attendance of 458 girls and boys. The order and grade of the [illegible] classes were very fair and the teachers deserve special praise for their industry and devotion to their duties. The health of some of them is, doubtless, injured by the dampness and want of proper ventilation in their cellar like quarters. Quite a large number of visitors were present.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss URANIA DOWNS, Principal, had 375 girls present, with seven Assistants. The accommodations here are fine and pleasant, but much too limited for a comfortable organization. The Principal of this department is one of the most conscientious and successful teachers in the service of the Board of Education, and as was expected the grade was very high indeed—[illegible] in most respects. Numerous specimens of needlework, penmanship, sketching with pen and pencil, and water-color flower pieces were on the tables. [illegible] the Misses MARY COLE, U. D. BROOKS, [illegible] and ELIZABETH DOWN. A [illegible] of paper flowers [illegible] was noticeable. The grade of the school is full fifteen per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Music is taught by Mr. NASH. There is a good piano in the room.

The Boys' Grammar School, with 451 boys present, under [illegible], with seven assistant teachers, (and at least 200 more pending,) made an admirable display, moving to all their changes like clockwork. The order, readiness, and general intelligence of the classes brought on the stand, was such as to win the warm applause of the Examiners, and the large number of school officers and visitors present.

The declamation and compositions were very fine. The DAILY TIMES is to be filed in the highest Class Rooms, as a text book of reference on current events, in future, and the system suggested by us some time since, and which is found to work so successfully in the large schools of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, is to be adopted here. No. 15 must be placed among the most successful of the schools under the care of the Board of Education, having raised its numbers and grade during the past six months more decidedly than any school we have yet visited.

The Third-avenue.

We would suggest, with great deference and respect for the superior wisdom of our City Fathers, that this growing thoroughfare of the eastern portion of the Metropolis, should be graded without delay, throughout its whole extent. It has become within a few years, one of the most important streets in the upper part of the City. Running in a straight line from the point of its intersection with the Bowery—through which it connects with the lower extremity of the island—it is continued without deviation, a broad highway directly to Harlem River. It requires very little foresight to perceive that this, in time, must become one of the greatest business streets of the City. Already the large stores are creeping up Chatham-street and the Bowery,—lofty banking buildings and warehouses of brown stone and marble are even now beginning to displace the inferior buildings which have heretofore lined these misappropriated streets.

It is very desirable that the Third-avenue Railroad should be continued all the way to Harlem. At present, the rails are laid only as far as Sixty-fourth-street. The Company is waiting for the avenue to be graded. This is a source of very serious annoyance to the inhabitants in the vicinity, from thence upward through the well populated district of Yorkville to Harlem. The cars of the Harlem Railroad stop, at stated hours, at Harlem and Yorkville, and all who desire to come to the City proper, must be ready at the moment to take the train, or else make use of the very irregular connection, which by means of three different vehicles, at length brings you to your destination *via* the Third-avenue, as matters are at present necessarily managed on that road. These vexatious difficulties in the way of reaching Southern New-York, are loudly complained of by the good people in the upper portions, and it is certainly the duty of the officials who are elected by the people of the *whole* Island to legislate for the whole.

The American Labor Meeting.

The extreme cold of Monday, together with a difference of opinion among those who desired to be prominent, had a bad effect upon the "one strike more for American Labor" meeting, which was held in front of the City Hall, at 12 o'clock. While those under the lead of Mr. BOURNE were considering the propriety of adjourning to another day, another party, in favor of Free Farms, took possession of the stands and proceeded to declare their principles through a series of resolutions. The Bourne party, not liking the conduct of the Free-Farm men, called out Dodworth's Band, which they had employed, and moved into a cosey angle of the building. Here the band struck up a lively air, which drew away the principal portion of the Free-Farm audience. As soon as this was done, Mr. BOURNE read a long address on the necessity for protecting American labor, and then adjourned. The protection audience then returned to the Free Farm meeting, which did very well until an aged German, fearing things were not going on properly, insisted upon reading a series of resolutions, of his own manufacture. He stood about six feet from the Free Farm speakers and roared quite as loud as any of them, much to the amusement of a majority of those present. When he had concluded reading, he retreated into the hall, and two-thirds of the meeting followed, expecting more fun. The result was, an adjournment of the Free Farm meeting. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present, and had it not been so very cold the proceedings would doubtless have been more regular. It was not wise to attempt an organization out of doors on such a day.

A Choir in a Synagogue.

A novel feature in the religious services of the Jews in this City is the introduction of choir-singing. Some of our readers have probably attended the Greene-street Synagogue, and have heard the "readings" of Rev. ANSELM LEO. His engagement having recently finished, a new man, fresh from Germany, has temporarily filled this place as a candidate for election as a permanent officer. The especial qualification which he presents for election is his musical ability. This he has manifested by the education of some dozen boys and men as a choir. No instrument is allowed in the Synagogue worship, a simple pitch-pipe being hardly tolerated. This of course does not make the efforts of a choir any less delicate, yet they were very successful. When time has tamed somewhat the extravagance of young throats, this addition to the services will be generally conceded to be an improvement and advance upon the past. Curiously indeed sounded in our ears, sang by Jews, was the air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The Sound Steamers.

The steamers *Commonwealth*, from Norwich, and *Bay State*, from Fall River, did not arrive to-day until 11 o'clock A. M., in consequence of the heavy westerly and southwesterly winds which have prevailed latterly, and which blew during the whole of last night with increased violence. The *C. Vanderbilt*, due from Stonington, did not leave until 5 A. M. to-day. She is expected in this evening. On account of this, the line will probably postpone a trip. If so, she will go out again to-morrow at the regular hour, and the *Commodore* will come out from Stonington at the same time.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 1st day of March to the 8th day of March, 1856: men, 72; women, 77; boys, 187; girls, 108. Total, 394. Adults, 149; children, 245; males, 209; females, 185; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess, of the abdomen	1	Dropsy	2	Inflam. stomach	3
Abscess, of the thigh	1	Dropsy in head	12	Inflam. throat	3
Amputation, of the thigh	1	Dropsy in ovari's	1	Intemperance	1
Apoplexy	4	Dysentery	2	Injuri's to bow'ls	1
Brain, disease of	1	Enlarg. of heart	3	Liver, disease of	3
Bronchitis	12	Epilepsy	1	Liver, infantile	1
Burned or Scald	3	Erysipelas	3	Lues Venerea	1
Cancer	2	Exposure	1	Malform. of anus	1
Cancer of stom.	1	Fever	1	Malform'n, heart	2
Cancer of brain	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, hectic	2	Marasmus, inf.	14
Catarrh	1	Fever, puerperal	4	Measles	6
Casualties, run over by railro'd	1	Fever, remittent	2	Old age	4
Cholera infant'm	2	Fever, scarlet	22	Palsy	3
Comp. of brain	1	Fever, typhoid	1	Parturit'n, diff't	1
Cong. of brain	10	Fever, typhus	4	Pleurisy	2
Cong. of lungs	6	Frac. of pelvis	1	Premature birth	6
Consumption	40	Frac. of skull	1	Scrofula	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Frozen feet	1	Scurvy	1
Convul'ns, infant	25	Fungus, blood'g	1	Small-pox	4
Convul'ns, puer.	3	Heart, disease of	4	Sprue	1
Croup	3	Hooping cough	1	Stillborn	30
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. bowels	5	Strict'e, urethra	1
Debility, infant	10	Inflam. injuries	3	Suicide	1
Delirium trem.	1	Inflam. brain	6	Teething	3
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. chest	2	Ulcerat'n, bones, (spinal,)	1
		Inflam. heart	1	Ulcerat'n, bowels	1
		Inflam. kidneys	1	Urinary debility	1
		Inflam. liver	1	Varioloid	1
		Inflam. lungs	37		

Total ... 394

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	5	Stillborn and prem's birth	36
Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	40
Generative organs	7	Uncertain seat and general fevers	36
Heart and blood vessels	9	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, throat, &c.	122		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	46	Total	394

Of which 11 were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	[illegible]	IX	[illegible]	XVII	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	X	[illegible]	XVIII	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XI	[illegible]	XIX	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	XII	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	XIII	[illegible]	XXI	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	XIV	[illegible]	XXII	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	XV	[illegible]		
VIII	[illegible]	XVI	[illegible]	Total	394

* Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital. ‖ Includes Bellevue Hospital.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 129; 1 to 2 years, 37; 2 to 5 years, 47; 5 to 10 years, 24; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 30 years, [illegible]; [illegible] 40 years, 37; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, [illegible]; 60 to 70 years, 12; 70 to 80 years, 11; 80 to 90 years, [illegible]; unknown, 1. Total, 394.

NATIVITIES.—Belgium, 1; Denmark, 1; East Indies, 1; England, 8; France, 3; Germany, 27; Ireland, 64; Italy, [illegible]; Prussia, [illegible]; Scotland, 2; United States, 284; Wales, 1; unknown, [illegible]. Total, 394.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, [illegible]; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lying-in Asylum, New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 15; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1. Total, 49.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 8, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MORE ABOUT THE BRIDGEPORT BANK COUNTERFEITS—A STRONG-FISTED WOMAN.

A woman named Julia O'Shoughnessy was arrested last Saturday evening for attempting to pass, and having in her possession, two counterfeit $3 bills on the Bridgeport (Conn.) Bank. When brought before the Magistrate, she refused to tell him how she came in possession of the bad bills. She was accordingly locked up in the Tombs. After being incarcerated until Monday, she relented of her obstinacy, and made an affidavit, in which she stated that one Mrs. Riley, living with her husband in the rear of No. 17 Forsyth-street, gave her the bad notes, with instructions to pass them to a groceryman in the vicinity, and that while endeavoring to do so she was detected and thrown into prison. A warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Riley was accordingly issued, and on Monday night she was visited by Sergeant Jourdan and Officer McManus, of the Lower Police Court. When Mrs. Riley was made aware of the nature of the visit, she became most furious in speech, and suiting the action to the word, she planted her feminine fist, with great vigor, athwart the countenance of the Sergeant and sent him staggering across the room. In attempting to follow up her advantage, by a determined clinch, she got floored and secured from doing further mischief. Mr. Riley then advanced with club and hand to the rescue of Mrs. Riley, but his pugnacious intentions were speedily ended by a gentle reminder from Officer McManus, and he was thereupon taken in company with his wife to lodge in the Tombs. Mrs. Riley, after being taken in custody, made several desperate attempts to escape, but failing in this, she amused herself by spitting in the Sergeant's face. On searching her, two counterfeit bills on the Bridgeport Bank were found in her possession. Both prisoners were taken before Justice WELCH yesterday morning and committed for examination.

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—STRANGE VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

A young Prussian, named Augustus Boulse, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, from wounds received on Tuesday last in a rencontre in Henry-street. Coroner Connery summoned a Jury to hold an inquest on the body, and from the evidence elicited it appears that between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday, March 3d, the deceased, while driving a baker's cart through Henry-street, met another cart driven by a young man named Henry Treboil, the street being so piled with snow on either side that but one vehicle could pass at a time. A man, named Patrick Connery, who was in the wagon with Treboil, swore that the wagon in which he was had proceeded more than two-thirds the distance of the narrow avenue. When the wagons met, an angry discussion ensued as to which should back out. Boulse called Treboil "a d—d Irishman," and attempted to force his vehicle on. Treboil resisted, whereupon Boulse struck him on the neck. Treboil then struck Boulse a powerful blow on the head with a bottle. Boulse fell to the ground, and was taken to a drug store near by. He was afterwards conveyed to the Hospital where he died. Treboil was brought before Justice WOOD and committed to answer a charge of felonious assault. The Coroner's Jury having heard the evidence, retired, and after a few moments absence reported the following verdict:—

"That deceased Augustus Bolze came to his death by being struck on the head with a bottle by James Treboll, but that the wound which was inflicted was done in self-defence. We therefore pronounce the act justifiable homicide."

Enlightened jury! A homicide is, according to Blackstone, justifiable only when it proceeds from an unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence. But at any rate it is no part of a Coroner's Jury to decide whether a case of homicide brought before them for investigation is justifiable or not. Their jurisdiction extends no farther than investigating into and declaring the cause of death. When they do more they overstep their bounds and infringe on the jurisdiction of the criminal authorities. A few more such enlightened verdicts as the above will spread an opinion rapidly becoming popular, that the Coroner's Jury is as useless as it is expensive.

When the decision of the Jury was rendered, the Coroner dismissed Treboll, who is a native of this City, and only 18 years of age, with a touching admonition. Boulse was 41 years of age.

WHERE WAS THE POLICE?

While a man and his wife were quietly proceeding to their home in Frankfort-street, at a quarter past 1 o'clock on Monday morning, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of young desperadoes, and treated in a most outrageous manner. The woman was pulled away from her husband's arm, and the husband, in trying to rescue her, was roughly handled. Both woman and man cried lustily for the Police, but not a Policeman answered the call. A private watchman, who happened to be near by, interfered, and repeatedly sounded the alarm with his club, but not a Fourth Ward Policeman made his appearance. Officer Boland, of the Eighteenth Ward, at present on special duty about the City Hall, finally came to the rescue of the private watchman, and with his aid quiet was restored. The uproar created by the scoundrelly proceeding could be heard for a great distance and lasted fully a quarter of an hour, but, notwithstanding, not a single Fourth Ward policeman was anywhere to be seen, although several persons went in pursuit of one. What possible excuse can be made for this shameful neglect of duty on the part of the police of the Fourth Ward?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A PAINT-SHOP.

A very serious accident occurred about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, at the paint-shop of Mr. James C. Curran, No. 143 Grand-street. Mr. Francis Bird, one of the workmen, was mixing a pot of asphaltum; while so engaged, a portion of the fluid poured over on the stove, and blazing up, ignited a can of spirits of turpentine which he held in his hand. Mr. Bird was instantly enveloped in flame. He rushed into the street, and tried to put out the fire by rolling in the gutter, but the flames were not extinguished until the unfortunate man was shockingly burned about the hands, breast and face. He was removed to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed, and was afterwards removed to the City Hospital. Mr. CURRAN, in endeavoring to rescue Mr. Bird, was also badly burned.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water Monday afternoon, at the foot of Pier No. 26, East River. Coroner Perry held an inquest. The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was very well dressed. In one of his pockets was found a small piece of paper, seemingly part of a letter, having written on it the words: "Direct to John McCaffrey, State of Indiana, Leporte town."

BURNED TO DEATH.

An inquest was held on Monday upon the body of Mary Robinson, at No. 714 Water-street, who died from injuries received a few days since by having her clothes accidentally set fire to. She was a native of England, aged about 50 years.

DEAD.

The German woman Dietz, who was so severely burned a few nights since, while attempting to escape with her infant from her burning dwelling, at the corner of avenue A and 15th-street, died from her injuries yesterday, at the City Hospital. Her infant died of suffocation, on the night of the fire.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 97, 8, 10, 13, 16, 27, 21, 23, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 18, 48, 17, 20, 21, 22, 50, 52, 53, 54, 67, 96, 100, 106, 111, 132, 146, 174, 196, 222, 290. *Circuit*.—Nos. 225, 269, 87, 130, 337, 313, 324, 258, 236, 209, 214, 251, 152, 253, 255.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 977, 901, 757, 173, 101, 104, 106, 787, 693, 671, 10, 796, 646, 725, 929, 955, 959, 932, 912, 442, 511, 1011 to 1023, 1026, 1028 to 1030.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court on Monday, Edward Allen, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Andrew J. Barney, at No. 199 West-street, and stealing therefrom a watch and chain, and other articles, valued at $106, pleaded guilty of grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

Charles Brown pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in having stolen a coat, in a pocket of which was a purse and money to the value of $250, the property of James A. Dorr, and was sentenced to the State's Prison for two years.

John J. Dietz was then put to the bar, charged with burglary in the first degree, in breaking into a dwelling-house of Ferdinand Bianke, and stealing thence copper coin, to the value of $23. On trial he was found guilty of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in the State's Prison.

Bernard Bradley was next tried under indictment for having received stolen goods, 23 soldering irons, 9 indices for gas meters, and 60 pounds solder, in all valued at $70, the property of Joseph Richard, knowing the same to have been stolen by a lad named Price. After trial he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Yesterday, the trial of Alderman Healy, for bribery, was postponed till next week. John Ketchell, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Thomas Price pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was sentenced to State's Prison for three years and six months. Thomas Donahue was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree, and convicted. He was sent to the House of Refuge. Some other minor cases were tried, but no other sentences were passed.

☞ The expenses of the late Slave trials at Cincinnati were $23,400.

☞ A Republican Association has been formed in Providence, for the State of Rhode Island.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday Ordinance in Brooklyn.

A case was tried in the City Court before Judge CULVER, yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, JOHN S. BRAME, by a gang of his peers, who mulcted him to the tune of $250. Defendant is keeper of a well-known saloon on Fulton-street, and it was proved on the part of the prosecution that he had violated the Sunday Liquor Law at divers times during the last year. His counsel asked Judge CULVER to charge the jury that the ordinance under which this action was commenced conflicted with the State law. The Judge refused, and charged that the law was a valid one.

The Brooklyn Cars.

The Brooklyn Common Council have refused to order the City Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday. They have legal, moral, and constitutional objections.

Burglar Arrested.

At an early hour, Saturday morning, Officer FERRY, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, succeeded in arresting a man, who gives his name as GEORGE EDWARDS, while in the act of breaking into a house in South Brooklyn. The party arrested had two companions, but they succeeded in making their escape.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-eight patients were admitted to this Hospital during the last week, and 45 were discharged. There were six deaths: CATHARINE FOY, 54; CATHARINE LIDDELL, 25; JANE INGRAHAM, 18; JOHN BONNER, 29; ROSINE SOUSER, 70; JOHN DEHMER, 34. Total remaining, 506.

Accident.

Mr. WM. WIGGINS was thrown from a wagon in Stagg-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, by which he had his right leg badly broken below the knee.

☞ The anniversary of the Union-street Mission (in one of the worst sections of the city) was held Tuesday evening at the Athenæum, presided over by His Honor the Mayor. After prayer by Rev. J. WEST, Rev. Dr. VINTON addressed the audience and the Sabbath-School children of the Mission. Mr. POST read the report of the Mission, and the children gave some fine dialogues and songs.

☞ A questionable character, who gave his name as CHARLES GEORGE ROBINSON MAHON, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, yesterday, in Brooklyn, by Justice SMITH, for stealing one book.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

Charles Thurman vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.—This case, which was on trial Friday and Saturday, in the Circuit Court, before Judge STRONG, a report of which appeared in the TIMES on Saturday morning, was concluded Saturday evening, the Jury rendering a verdict for plaintiff, for the amount lost ($5,000) and interest.

CIRCUIT COURT (Brooklyn) COURT CALENDAR—*For this day*, March 12, Nos. 28 to 40, inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Trot.

There is some trouble about the trot on Monday last, between Mr. BOYD's horse and JOHN FRANCIS' mare from Hoboken to Hackensack. At the appointed time the Judges and Mr. BOYD were on the spot, where they waited eight minutes, and FRANCIS not coming up, they started the horse. Mr. BOYD went through to Hackensack, and now claims the stake, $500. FRANCIS has served a notice upon the stakeholder not to give it up to Mr. BOYD.

Sowing Clover with Spring Crops.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article in the DAILY TIMES of last Thursday, headed "When and How to Sow Clover," you omit to mention, (unintentionally doubtless,) that it may be sown advantageously with Spring grain, *i. e.*, with oats, barley, or Spring wheat. Indeed, in our vicinity, where these crops are raised in preference to Winter grain, it is more commonly the course to "seed down" one lead in this way. When this plan is pursued, the usual way is to sow the clover immediately after the grain is harrowed in, and either give a very slight harrowing or brushing, or as is more common, not to harrow at all—merely leaving the seed on the surface of the earth, for the Spring rains to wash in. In pursuing this course the seed has the advantage of having a fresh plowed and mellow bed, and perhaps is more likely to "catch" well, than when sown with Winter grain on the hard earth. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Ct., Monday, March 3, 1856.

REMARK.—Unless the ground is quite mellow, and the sowing is immediately followed by rain, and even then, there is danger of a part of the seed being left uncovered, and some portions of it will be picked up by birds. Again, if the seed is left upon, or directly at the surface, and dry weather succeeds its germination, the young shoots are in danger of being dried up and killed. When sown so late as the time of putting in Spring grain, we think it always preferable to go over the ground with a light, short-toothed harrow, or at best with a bush, as is practiced by many farmers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

New-Jersey Mercers still come in freely. Within the past week some 10,000 bushels have been frozen on the way. These are selling out to street pedlars at 9s. ℔ bushel.

Parsnips are very scarce; the continued frozen condition of the ground prevents digging them out. There were some sold, yesterday, at wholesale, as high as $3 ℔ bbl.

Red Onions are a trifle higher. We found no White Onions in market.

Russia and White Turnips are up a little.

Apples are unchanged in price. Lower rates are looked for as soon as warm weather arrives.

Butter is active, but prices are a little down.

Eggs are lower, with a prospect of a little rise for a few days to come, in consequence of Easter. No preserved Eggs come in, and there is little demand for them since fresh have become more abundant.

Poultry rules considerably higher, with limited receipts.

Venison is freely offered at the same low rates that have prevailed for several weeks past.

Light Jersey corn-fed Pigs are a little higher, and sell well.

Potatoes—Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	55	@	70
Potatoes—Carters, Northern, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@	$1 88
Potatoes—Carters, N. Jersey, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	2 00
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Merinoes, &c., ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes—Californias	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet Potatoes—Camdens, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	—	@	—
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	1 88	@	2 00
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Leeks—℔ dozen bunches	50	@	75
Cabbages—℔ 100	3 00	@	4 50
Celery—℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 75
Spinach, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 25
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 00
Carrots—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 00
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl.	62	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	3 50
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Swaar, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, Seek-No-Furthers, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Dried Apples, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Dried Peaches, ℔ lb.	10	@	16
Cranberries, scarce, ℔ bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in tubs	[illegible]	@	31
State, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard, in bbls.	10	@	10½
Lard—Kegs	[illegible]	@	11½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Western—Preserved	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	17
Fowls, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	17
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	17	@	17
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Widgeon, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Teal, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Canvas Backs, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Geese, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
South Rabbits	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Venison, saddles ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Venison, (whole carcass,) ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Rabbits, young, each	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Bear Meat, whole carcass, (with entrails out,) ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Wild, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Young Pigs, small, each, scarce	2 50	@	3 50
Light Jersey Hogs, Corn fed, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½

Flour Inspection.

The Committee appointed last Thursday week to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the new Flour Inspection Association, and to determine upon a standard of inspection, to be recognized by the Association, have partially closed their labors—having drawn up their report and placed it in the hands of the printers. They are to hold a private informal meeting for the revision of the report in a day or two, and will be ready to lay it before the public at any rate by next Saturday. We have heard several versions of the substance of the forthcoming report; but as we shall soon have the report itself, and as we have been asked to refrain from giving currency to any unauthorized representations of it, we are not now disposed to speculate upon its contents. We have been assured that it is very likely to receive the sanction of the bulk of the Flour Trade of New-York. We sincerely hope this assurance may not prove deceptive.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $7 75@$8 for Pearls, and $8 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices are without alteration.

COFFEE—The market remains quiet, parties still disagreeing about prices. The available stock of Rio in first hands is about 58,000 bags. The bark *Alice* arrived this forenoon with an additional supply. The quantity of other kinds here is quite moderate. A private telegraphic dispatch received from New-Orleans, dated 10th inst., represents the market for Rio there as being active and buoyant, with sales for the eight days preceding of 25,000 bags, including Prime, at 12c. ℔ lb., leaving the stock of but 60,000 bags.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations.

FISH—The supply is still rather light, but the demand is not active, and prices are without improvement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits rather less activity, and less firmness. The Eastern and local inquiry is not so brisk, while only a moderate demand prevails for export. Speculation is essentially dead. The receipts are limited, but the available supply here is an ample one. Prices are irregular and evince less buoyancy. The sales since our last embrace about 7,000 bbls., mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 00	@	$7 06¼
Straight State	7 06¼	@	7 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 18¾	@	7 37½
Mixed Western	7 00	@	7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 12½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 75	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 25

Canadian is unaltered; sales having been made of 1,200 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Southern appears about the same. The sales since our last amount to 1,800 bbls. inferior Mixed to medium Extra at $7 87½@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $4@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, but is pretty stiffly held, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at $1 25@$1 75, ℔ 100 lbs., with an increased amount offering.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered at prices considerably above the views of purchasers. Hence, it is but lightly dealt in. A small parcel of Common Western White was procured at $1 80 ℔ bushel. Rye is doing better, being scarce and needed, mostly for shipment. The sales since our last include 5,000 bushels, part delivered at $1 17@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Barley is also in light supply and fair request at full rates. Oats are moderately inquired for at old figures. Corn is plentier and cheaper,—with sales reported since our last of about 48,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. for Southern yellow; 67c.@69c. for do. White; and 66c.@68c. for Mixed Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—800 bales River were sold at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—Is quiet and unsettled,—as before reported.

HIDES—With light receipts and a reduced stock, owners are firm, though the demand is very brisk.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in fair request at steady prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

LEAD—Parties differ about prices. Hence, the sales are light.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is, in general, sparingly offered and bought at previous quotations. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is still scarce and wanted at full rates.

MOLASSES—We heard that 370 bbls. New-Orleans were procured at 41c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet and languid at yesterday's quotations.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in Whale, Sperm, Red, or Olive Oils. Linseed is now quoted as being worth 83c.@85c. ℔ gallon, but it is not actively sought after at these figures. Lard Oil is quiet, yet steady, owing mainly to its scarcity.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather inactive, though quoted firm, with sales since our last of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $14 37½@$14 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady at 9c.@10¾c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 500 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at heavy prices. The sales since our last consist of 200 bbls., at $8 62½@$9 25 for Country Prime, $9 75@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 50 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 22c.@25c. for Common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for Prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy; 200 tcs. changed hands within our previous range.

SALT—Remains about the same as previously reported.

SOAP—There were 1,735 boxes Castile sold, (by auction,) at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., four months' credit.

SUGARS—Rule quiet and languid, with more offering. The sales since our last do not exceed 320 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. Prime transpired at former rates.

TEAS—Are generally active and buoyant. We annex a full report of to-day's auction sale:

By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.

Per ships *Eagle Wing*, *Electric*, &c. Terms—Approved notes, 6 months.

Hyson—25 half chests at 60c.; 13 do. 41c.; 15 do. 40½c.; 50 do. 39½c.; 13 do. 35½c.; 11 do. 34c.; 42 10 lb. boxes at 35½c.; 62 half chests at 38¾c.; 13 do. 37½c.; 44 do. 29c.; 40 do. 31c.; 39 do. 26c.; 20 do. 25½c.; 182 do. 22c.

Young Hyson—584 chests at 51½c.; 35 cases, each containing 418 lb. boxes at 50½c.; 89 half chests at 47½c.; 213 lb. boxes at 45c.; 100 do. 44½c.; 57 half chests at 44c.; 278 do. 43½c.; 93 do. 42c.; 74 do. 41c.; 59 do., and 47 cases, each containing 18 lb. boxes at 40½c.; 196 boxes at 40c.; 125 half chests at 39c.; 132 do. 38c.; 45 do. 37c.; 41 do. 36c.; 200 do. 35c.; 33 do. 33c.; 36 do. 32½c.; 151 do. 32c.; 9 do. 31½c.; 36 do. 29½c.; 29 do. 29½c.; 29 do. 29c.; 371 do. 28½c.; 20 do. 28c.; 63 do. 27½c.; 58 do. 27c.; 51 do. 26½c.; 37 do. 25½c.; 14 do. 25c.; 50 do. 24c.; 50 do. 24c.@23½c.; 247 do. 22c.; 55 do. 22½c.; 57 do. 17½c.

Gunpowder—129 chests at 63c.; 8 cases containing 416 lb. boxes at 61c.; 120 half chests at 60½c.; 15 do. 57c.; 22 do. 55c.; 3 do. 51½c.; 40 do. 50½c.; 16 15½ lb. boxes at 49c.; 40 do. 45½c.; 11 do. 45c.; 60 do. 43c.; 74 do. 40½c.; 19 do. 40c.; 22 13 lb. boxes at 40c.; 22 do. 37½c.; 159 do. 39c.; 21 do. 36½c.; 149 do. 36c.; 12 do. 35c.; 55 do. 34½c.; 30 do. 34c.; 79 do. 33½c.; 106 do. 30c.

Hyson Twankay—3 half chests at 33c.; 53 do. 31½c.; 60 do. 33c.@31½c.; 53 do. 31½c.; 40 do. 28½c.; 49 do. 23c.; 24 do. 23½c.; 28 do. 22c.; 25 do. 21½c.; 70 do. 21c.; 35 do. 19c.; 24 do. 18½c.; 30 do. 15½c.; 23 do. 15c.

Imperial—10 half chests at 61½c.; 15 do. 57½c.; 10 do. 47½c.; 40 do. 47c.; 61 do. 46c.; 33 11 lb. boxes at 42½c.; 35 half chests at 37½c.; 65 do. 35c.; 45 do. 34½c.; 57 do. 33½c.; 28 do. 33c.; 64 do. 32½c.; 16 do. 30½c.

Oolong—29 half chests at 51½c.; 41 do. 37½c.; 100 do. 35c.; 129 do. 33½c.; 136 do. 33c.; 127 do. 32½c.; 440 do. 32c.

Orange Pekoe—78 half chests at 33c.

Souchong—37 half chests at 28c.; 9 do. 27c.; 55 do. 20c.; 70 do. 18c.; 120 do. 17c.

Hyson Skin—18 half chests at 29½c.; 18 do. 27c.; 40 do. 18c.; 26 do. 17½c.; 30 do. 16½c.; 10 chests at 16c.; 36 half chests at 15c.@14c.; 21 do. and 30 chests at 14c.; 15 half chests at 13½c.; 80 do. 11c.

TOBACCO—Sales are restricted by scarcity of desirable stocks; prices are fully sustained. The sales since Friday include 41 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@12c.; 240 bales Havana, at 24½c.@28c.; 55 cases Seedleaf, at 10c.@14c.; 25 cases Florida, at 10c.@37c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased mainly at 30½c.@32½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was moderate, and shipowners had the advantage. For Liverpool, the engagements included Cotton, at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s.; 30,000 bushels Grain, at 9d.@9½d.; 300 tierces Beef, at 4s. 6d. and heavy goods at previous figures. For London, the shipments were limited at former quotations. For other ports, there was not much activity in business, and rates were nominally the same. A charter was reported of a small vessel for London, with Oil-cake, at 30s. ℔ ton. Coast and West India traders were [illegible] at current figures.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

BOWEN, [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

WATSON, CARTER & CO. [illegible]

Berlin Wool, Embroidery [illegible]

ROBINSON BROS. [illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing [illegible]

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co. [illegible]

Artificial Flowers and Feathers [illegible]

JAMES TUCKER, [illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible]

Bonnets.

CHAS. A. PECK [illegible]

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

S. F. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail) [illegible]

Engravers.

W. HOWLAND, 323 Broadway, [illegible]

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) [illegible]

French and German [illegible]

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) [illegible]

English Cutlery, [illegible]

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO. [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, [illegible]

Grate and Fender [illegible]

WM. H. JACKSON, formerly W. & N. Jackson [illegible], No. 261 Broadway, one door from [illegible]

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.

JESSE DELANO [illegible]

Iron Manufacturers.

BUNTING & BEAR, (Brokers) [illegible]

Boat and Oar Builders.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. [illegible] allowed to those who buy to sell again. [illegible] SOLL'S, 26 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturing Co. [illegible], Insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD [illegible]

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. [illegible]

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers in [illegible]) [illegible]

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY [illegible] Fulton-st. [illegible]

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. [illegible]

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, [illegible] improvement. [illegible]

"LA BELLE LOCK," [illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 34 Maiden-lane, [illegible]

Watches, Jewelry and [illegible]

PLATT & BROTHER, [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass [illegible]

[illegible]

T. HOPKINS & BROS. [illegible]

☞ Any addition to the above list should be [illegible] to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day by its own limitation.
HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, General Partners.
CHARLES W. SHIFFER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Front-st., under the firm of [illegible]
WALKER & SHIFFER. ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, CHARLES W. SHIFFER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of UNDERHILL BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by E. UNDERHILL, who is duly authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose, at Nos. 32 and 33 West Washington Market.
Signed, G. UNDERHILL, E. UNDERHILL.
The Commission business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 32 and 33 West Washington Market, under the name and style of E. UNDERHILL & CO. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.
New-York, March 10, 1856. J. W. UNDERHILL.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.
Signed, W. H. MILLER, [illegible]
New-York, March 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. [illegible] & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st.
Signed, J. [illegible], A. A. THOMSON.
New-York, March 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE F. JEROME, JACOB ELLISON.
New-York, March 11, 1856.
The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 195 and 197 Water-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. JEROME.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY—That we, the undersigned, heretofore partners under the name and styles of DIEFFENBACH ROCK and [illegible] & CO., have this day mutually dissolved the partnership existing between us in both of said firms.
FREDERICK HOLLWAGEN, Jr.
HENRY DIEFFENBACH, Jr.
New-York, March 6, 1856.

MR. JNO. A. WALLACE is this day retired from our firm this day, on account of ill health. F. H. STEVENS and C. O. MORRIS will sign in liquidation. STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS.
The business will be continued as heretofore, without interruption, by the remaining partners, under the style of STEVENS & MORRIS. F. H. STEVENS.
New-York, March 7, 1856. C. O. MORRIS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COBB, [illegible] & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at [illegible] Water-st.
NATHANIEL COBB, JAMES H. HOBBIE, BENJAMIN E. WEEKS.
New-York, March 1, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 6, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to A. [illegible], an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, [illegible], [illegible] County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh13, 6t-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible], an individual banker, [illegible] County,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from this date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by said banker will be given up.
[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. [illegible], 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by THE BANK OF THE UNION in the city of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Bank will be given up.
[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible], an individual banker, [illegible] must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said banker will be given up.
[illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, [illegible]—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, [illegible] the circulating notes issued by [illegible] must be presented [illegible] the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes will be given up.
[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
[illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 6, 1856.—The AUBURN EXCHANGE BANK has this day filed in this Department notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the act [illegible] to amend the several acts relating to banks, [illegible] Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Naval Committee of the United States Senate yesterday made application to be empowered to send for persons and papers to enable them to investigate complaints against the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The [illegible] bill adds for the consideration of [illegible] to appropriate $3,000,000 for arms, [illegible], &c. A bill was introduced in the House to enable the States bordering on the Ohio to improve the navigation of that river. It was referred to a Select Committee. A discussion of Kansas affairs occupied the rest of the day.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported favorably to alter the time for the election and reports of School Trustees, and also one to change the mode of distributing school-moneys. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to appropriate the avails of the State tax for the support of the schools was ordered to a third reading.

The Future of the American Party.

The Know-Nothing leaders at Washington who composed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by a fragment of the Philadelphia Convention are understood to entertain doubts whether their selected candidate will accept the honor tendered him, and consent to his own immolation, in testimony of his devotion to a political myth, to which he has not been heretofore committed, and which he cannot be supposed to regard as of sufficient importance to demand any sacrifice at his hands. Mr. Fillmore has always been distinguished by prudence and for that unimpassioned temperament which enables the possessor to weigh well the advice of friends without being misled by more sanguine natures than his own. It is also a fact very favorable to a correct decision that he is now removed some thousands of miles, and by some weeks of time, from the intrigues and schemes which agitate the political capital and swell the hopes of his partisans. Their representations can only reach Mr. Fillmore after experiencing the mellowing influence of an Atlantic passage and an overland journey, which must take off something of the warmth and brilliancy of their coloring.

To the cautious mind of the late President it cannot fail to appear that the party which has placed its banner in his hands has lost its unity and been deprived of the chief elements of its strength by surrendering the principle of secrecy in its organization and the test of religious exclusiveness. These were not elevated motives to action, but they secured discipline and furnished to the American Order that power of cohesiveness which was the chief guaranty of its efficiency. We think it will exercise all the sagacity of Mr. Fillmore to discover how their places can be supplied.

But the most important fact in the position in which Mr. Fillmore has been thus involuntarily placed, is the actual relations of the gentlemen who nominated him to the party for which he is nominated. The Know-Nothings of the South have long been looking for a ladder by which they could descend from a situation of isolated independence which they perceive and acknowledge that they cannot maintain. Having repudiated any responsibility for their Northern associates, they preserved a nominal connection only by means of the 12th section, which, singularly enough, was rudely thrown into the stream by the Northern members of the party, who alone had made any profession of a desire to promote the union and harmony of its sections. The destruction of the platform of June, 1855, seems to us equivalent to a formal act of dissolution between *the Northern and Southern wings of the* so-called American Party. Could the Southern delegates, then, have desired to re-unite themselves with the North by the nomination of Mr. Fillmore when the North had just deprived them of that which constituted their only justification at home for having originally formed the alliance? Is it not more probable that the nomination was an expedient adopted to precipitate the catastrophe of the Know-Nothing movement in the South, and so to exonerate them from the obligations which they had incurred in entering into it?

It is clear that the Slavery agitation, commenced by the South two years ago in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has had the natural effect of uniting that whole section in the practical support of the Democratic Party. It has swallowed up all the other issues, and made Slavery the only political question which enters into the public contests of the section. This fact was proved by the course of the twenty or thirty Southern Know-Nothing members of the House in the late contest for Speaker. They were repeatedly compelled to unite in the support of Democratic candidates, in the face of [illegible] demonstrations from the [illegible] which brought them forward. Then, they [illegible] voted in a solid body for Aiken [illegible] of Virginia, Boyce and Oliver. Their [illegible], it is therefore evident, is complete [illegible] with the Democracy, and it was [illegible] that object with the least [illegible] of consistency and self-respect that Mr. Fillmore was nominated in the hope and expectation that he would decline. That result [illegible], at all events, [illegible] Know-Nothingism to a close [illegible] of Massa's and [illegible] Sam's Bed.

[illegible] northward, we perceive that the policy of the Know-Nothing [illegible] is precisely the reverse of that which influenced the South in the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. The leaders do not want to merge their existence with either of the other parties. They are in earnest, and look to some degree of party success, not without hope. It would be a violent presumption to assume that they anticipate the election of Mr. Fillmore, or indeed of anybody whom a connection of Northern and Southern delegates could have agreed upon. At the worst, however, they might and probably do hope to continue the power they have acquired in this and some other States.

In the present attitude of parties, we are compelled to turn from representative men to their constituents, the masses, and it is a question which we confess enlists our liveliest concern, what course the commonalty of the American organization will take. The tendencies of this numerous division of our Northern people, we are happy to believe, are toward the Republicans. It is natural and gratifying that it should be so. We have not hesitated to admit on all proper occasions, that the American movement was not without its provocations and uses. It has not been able to effect any great national purpose, but yet it has done some good. The very discussion to which the movement has given rise, has proved beneficial. It has elicited much previously undeveloped truth; it has corrected opinion; it has characterized, if not eradicated, religious bigotry and intolerance, on both sides, and it has impressed the different classes of our population with juster views of their relative rights, privileges and duties. It has checked a grievance to which our native population were properly sensitive, that of interference by foreigners, as such, and in assertion of their distinct nationalities in our elections and other political contests. These are among the results of the late Native American demonstration, from which the country will derive advantage, and which have obviated the liability of future conflicts.

The able and laborious discussions, too, by which the controversy has been maintained on either side, have developed the value and importance of immigration to the country, and what is equally important, have removed, to a considerable extent, the reasonable apprehensions of our people produced by the extraordinarily rapid influx of foreigners during the four years preceding the organization of the Know-Nothing Order. The sudden decline, also, of this immigration has had its influence in producing this latter effect. In 1854 there arrived 460,474 passengers; in 1855 only 230,476, exhibiting a falling off in one year of 229,998 persons. Now the natives of the United States surely cannot anticipate serious danger from the annual accession of less than a quarter of a million of foreigners of their own race, to a nation containing 28,000,000 souls!

From these facts and considerations we conclude that the American Party has fulfilled its mission, and that the projected Union between its Northern division, with the Republicans on the one side, and its Southern wing, with the Democrats on the other, cannot be much longer delayed. The necessities of the times forbid the existence of more than two parties, and prescribe the character of each of those. The first is a party organized for the defence of freedom and the rights of the States. The other is a party devoted to the propagation of Slavery, the extension of the powers of the Federal Government, and the suppression of the rights of the Free States.

The Way They Make English Bishops.

The visitor to the English House of Lords, either past or present, could not fail to have observed in a sort of pen, in the rear of the Ministerial bench, a number of Peers, clad in white garments, and, though sometimes of rather rosy, jocund look, wearing a certain cathedral air about them. These are the Lords spiritual, and that pen the fold of the Shepherds of England's Established Church. To a seat in this fold, the young curate is taught to look in his dreams, as the young barrister feeds his sleep with visions of the woolsack. A seat in this fold, independent of the power of doing religious good, which doubtless is the inspiring incentive of most Churchmen, confers, also, a small trifle of fortune, varying from five to forty thousand pounds a year, which even to spiritual minds may sometimes not be wholly ungrateful, besides the gift of small livings and a vote *in the Upper House, that on close party divisions* may be exercised for the benevolent and charitable object of providing for some poor relative or friend. It can hardly, then, be a matter of wonder, or "overcome us like a Summer cloud," that a position uniting with such large spiritual opportunity the few material advantages we have mentioned, is an object most devoutly wished for among the pastors of the Established Church.

In this country our brethren of the Protestant Episcopalian Church have caught sufficient of the Republican spirit in the air around them to select their bishops by the good democratic rule of election, and there may be from time to time witnessed within the walls of old Trinity almost as many ballots and as strong excitement as Congress sometimes affords in the nomination of a speaker. On the other side of the water, however, they manage matters in a more royal and despotic way. There the appointment is vested in the crown, which having of late years been so shorn of its privileges as to be a mere paid pivot, on which the wheels of Government turn, the nomination really rests with the Premier of the time. After running over the different personages who, even within a short period, have held the helm of English affairs, and watching the frequent and rapid changes in the thermometer of their orthodoxy, from the zero of latitudinarianism to the blood-heat of High Church, we can scarcely feel surprise at the extraordinary diversities of belief, almost as wide asunder as the two poles, which prevail even among the bishops of the Established Church, and justify the description of Voltaire, "that the Roman Catholic religion was one dish with a hundred sauces, and Protestantism a hundred dishes without any sauce." Where can we find, for instance, two greater contrasts than the High Church Bishop of Exeter, a Tory creation, and the Low Church Bishop of Hereford, a Whig; than the Puseyite Wilberforce, of Oxford, another Tory, and the liberal Whateley, of Dublin, a Whig? Though many of the bishops who were created by the Whigs, so far abandoned, after they had attained their object, the political principles and party who nominated them as to induce Lord Melbourne to exclaim once, in the House of Lords, "that a Bishop was always the first to forget his maker," still, much of this diversity of belief, which at present distracts the Church of England, is owing to the appointment of the rulers of the Church being in the hands by turns of men of all shades, and sometimes no shade, of religion, and being chiefly influenced by political rather than religious deserts. Thus we have seen within even the last ten years the guardianship of the Established Church pass through the hands of Peel, who was in religion a decorous hypocrite, to Lord John Russell, who, in early life a Deist, has become of late years a Calvinist of the Cumming school; from him to Lord Derby, High Church, because he believed High Churchdom was aristocratic, and any other Churchdom Republican and low; again from him to Lord Aberdeen, a stubborn old Scotch Covenanter, the sincerest of the lot, and, lastly, to the pleasant Palmerston, who takes a cheery view of everything, and not only believes that men instead of being born bad and made good by church practices and teachings, are born good and often made bad by ecclesiastical trumperies and tricks, but with the arrogant pluck, which is his characteristic, has openly avowed it. It is this latter quality which has wakened considerable curiosity in England, as to the selection the present Premier would make to fill the maiden vacancy of his reign. It is likely that orthodoxy sat as lightly on many a preceding Premier's bosom's throne. Peel, for instance, though reputed to be a Unitarian in belief, was always wont to announce such appointments with the solemn and, in this case, sincere preface of Rev. Mr. Abbott to his Napoleonic history, that it was made "under a deep sense of responsibility to his country and his God." But there is so little of the Pecksniffian stuff about Palmerston, and he has done so many jaunty, reckless things, that men were quite prepared to see him pick his Bishop from such men as Maurice, or Kingsley, or Froude. Perhaps, for the purpose of puzzling the world, which is a keen pleasure to some minds, he has, however, selected for the Bishopric of Carlisle a clergyman of much eloquence, good sense, and that medium orthodoxy between High and Low Church, in which the safest path is found. Of the two, perhaps, Hon. Mr. Villiers inclines to the Low Church. In the Anti-Puseyite storms which shook the Establishment, he went in strong against surplices and bowing to the East, and would not tolerate a candle either in lighted or unlighted shape. He is a brother of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Marcy's forgetful friend, and of Hon. Charles Villiers, who is at present Judge-Advocate-General, and whose annual motions for many years for Free Trade has earned for him in England the soubriquet of "corn-crake." This appointment is sure to give satisfaction, for, while Low Church will derive confidence from the tone of his religion, High Church will be softened by the elevation of his rank.

Rectification of the Russian Boundary.

It has been a pleasant, fashionable fiction, of late, with a portion of the English Press, to characterize the preliminaries of peace, recently signed at Vienna, as a triumph of Austro-Russian diplomacy over the Allies. This is equally absurd, whether it is ascribable to policy, or, what is probably nearer the mark, to bitter feelings of mortification and jealousy that the war should close with so much honor for France and so little for Great Britain. The question of peace or war for the next year, and probably, in either case, for several years to come, has been settled ere this at Paris, and every capital of Europe is ringing with rejoicings over a treaty which revolutionizes the Continent, or else contemplating with solemn despondency the grim preparations which are making for more extended campaigns and *bloodier* conflicts than any that have yet been witnessed. If peace be made upon the conditions laid down by Austria, and assented to "*purely and simply*" by Alexander II., a blow of incalculable importance will have been struck at Russian greatness, and her power to encroach will have been effectually fettered for a long period to come. The treaty between the Allies and Sweden checks her progress at the North; her reversionary right to dominion in Denmark is no longer to be recognized; with her power in the Principalities, her *prestige* in the Sclavonic provinces of Austria is also swept away; Anapa and Sebastopol are already destroyed, and if Nicolaieff shall be dismantled, the last hope of extending Cossack rule into Turkey and Asia Minor will have perished. But, more humiliating than all, by the surrender of half of Bessarabia, including the fortress of Ismail—one of the strongest fortifications in the world—her control of the mouth of the Danube will be lost, and that check will be removed upon commerce by which she has partially paralyzed the industrial energies of Austria for over a quarter of a century.

There is not one condition of peace with regard to which Austria, France and England will be more united than the entire enfranchisement of the mouths of the Danube from Russian supervision, and there is not one which the representatives of Alexander will be more loth to yield. Previous to the treaty of Adrianople, the Turkish Government had, in its own interest, bestowed care in fostering commerce between the Principalities and foreign nations. Exports of wheat and other produce from Wallachia and Moldavia had increased the wealth of those provinces, and added to the revenues of the Sublime Porte. The accumulations of sand at the mouth of the Danube were yearly removed, at great expense, and ships of considerable tonnage were able to sail up the river. The free access possessed by Servia, Bosnia and the Austrian Empire to the Black Sea by the Danube, added less than might be supposed to the aggregate of trade in that direction. The natural difficulties of navigation augment beyond Widdin, and the river, further up, is, during a large portion of the year, so shallow that exports to the Principalities and the coasts of the Black Sea, even from Germany, can be more advantageously sent from Mediterranean ports, by the way of the Dardanelles. The report of the Danube Steam Navigation Association, published at Vienna in 1853, shows an astonishingly small amount of trade in that part of the river which flows through Germany, and railroad competition will destroy it altogether, as Southeastern markets sufficiently open to support them. It is only after the Danube enters Turkey that it can with ease be kept open as a highway of which Austria can take partial advantage in interchanging her commodities with those of Servia, Bosnia, Moldavia and Wallachia. For the Principalities themselves, however, the Danube is a necessity, and its navigation a question of commercial life and death. This fact was fully appreciated by Turkey, and has also been appreciated, in a fatal sense to their interests, by the Czar during his Protectorate.

The third paragraph of the Treaty of Adrianople contains the following singular item of agreement: "And it is understood that the right (the Turkish) bank, at the point where the St. George separates itself from the Sublime branch, shall remain uninhabited for four miles from the river." Thus the Turks were excluded from any future proximity to the mouths of the Danube. The paragraph continues: "And upon the islands ceded to Russia there shall be no other settlements than such as are necessary for quarantines, and there shall be no fortification whatsoever." This cunningly devised exception in favor of Russian quarantine is a specimen of Russian diplomacy and the use it is put to, for the accomplishment of otherwise unattainable ends. The usefulness of quarantines may be considered, in any case, questionable; but they were never intended to be established by one nation, in order to exclude from ingress into another. The Russian quarantine at the mouth of the Danube has had, since the Treaty of Adrianople, the exclusive end of preventing foreign commerce with the Principalities and indirectly with Germany. Vessels from healthy foreign ports, as well as from nations afflicted by disease, have been prevented from proceeding to their destination, until they had submitted to delay, and a heavy, indiscriminate tax for the benefit of the Russian exchequer. More favor has been shown to those with a Bessarabian destination; and the Imperial plan of transferring such commerce as would naturally flow into the Principalities, to Odessa and Southern Russia, has been unsparingly pursued, against the spirit of the Treaty, against continued protestations on the part of Austria, and to the impoverishment of the Provinces the Court of St. Petersburg had guaranteed to protect. Nor can the future recurrence of this same state of things, under the shadow of heavy Russian batteries, be prevented excepting by taking away sufficient territory to prevent such a possibility.

Article number 113 of the Congress of Vienna provides that, in the interest of the Christian Powers, it shall be the duty of both Russia and Turkey to keep the channel of the Danube open, and to remove every impediment to its navigation. Turkey faithfully performed her obligations in this particular; but, for the last twenty years, sand has been allowed to fill the entrance of the river, until scarcely the smallest vessel can enter it, even by unlading. Large vessels cannot approach sufficiently near to unlade. Austria has reiterated remonstrances, and Russia has never denied the wrong she was committing. The Court of Vienna have received, it is supposed, scores of hypocritical regrets and promises, none of which have been fulfilled. In the Treaty, of the 25th of July, 1840, between Russia and Austria, stipulations were made of the most stringent character, that delays and taxes upon vessels entering the river should cease; and that the agreements relative to clearing away the obstacles to its navigation should be fulfilled. Not one step was subsequently taken by Nicholas toward the per*formance of this duty, nor is it probable that* there ever would have been, until the Principalities, ruined by this indirect oppression, had *been annexed to his dominions.*

In a few days we shall know all—what turns and quirks and quibbles have been resorted to by all parties, and how they have succeeded, been futilized, and what has been the result of the anxiously expected negotiations in the *Place de la Concorde*; but we think it may be assumed that no knottier point will have arisen, nor involving greater difficulty of adjustment than that guarantee of the free navigation of the Danube, which can only be afforded by the rectification of the Russian boundary.

An Elevated Railroad for Broadway.

The times are fruitful of projects for the relief of Broadway, and among the many novel propositions for aiding the stream of human life and business, which daily flows through this great artery of our metropolis, to run smoothly and rapidly, is a new scheme for a suspended railroad, the carriages of which are to be propelled by a stationary engine. There have been dozens of propositions for an elevated road, but the one in question differs from any other we have heard of in the manner of suspending the rails by single posts with a gooseneck, and the cars being suspended from the top instead of running on wheels.

As there is an attempt now made to renew the old plan of a Broadway Railroad, the gentlemen who have projected the scheme for the suspended road will doubtless be in the field with their startling scheme at once.

Sam's Festival and Nothing to Pay the Piper.

In the Marine Court the trial in relation to the festival of the 8th of January, at the Academy of Music, was continued yesterday, and the testimony closed. Messrs. Van Riper and Lovel, two of the party, were released from their liability by the Court ordering a nonsuit. It then came out from their evidence that Mr. Barker advanced his check for $500 to pay for the house, or there was a prospect of Sam being bereft of his festival altogether. Van Riper said he ordered the supper, but that he could not say who was responsible to pay for it. The Judge will charge the Jury this morning.

[illegible]

One of the most [illegible] sights which is to be seen in New-York [illegible] the early part of the morning, is [illegible] the [illegible] of the sifters of ashes, who are as industrious a class of people, working very hard with very small profits, as any that exists among us. Their carts are drawn by some very interesting specimens of the canine species; after the fashion of the country called Kamtschatka. These animals which yelp very much more than they pull, still have very much cause for the former employment, and very little encouragement to persevere in the latter. These cold windy mornings of March are especially unpleasant for them; for their owners, are called upon in the exercise of their vocation to let many atoms of consumed coal afloat in the atmosphere around them. They (the dustmen,) are very careful, of course, to get to windward of the flying particles, but the poor brutes wanting the intelligence of man, have not the means of following the example of their drivers in this respect, and are compelled to stand in the most unpleasant of all storms—a storm of dust—and receive the air, laden with ashes, into their eyes, nostrils and lungs, until one would think the functions of the several parts must be entirely suspended. How they manage to breathe through it is a problem. The whole paraphernalia of the sifter-of-ashes, who is generally a German, consists, first, of a pipe, a suit of clothes, which, whatever may have been its original color, has long since ceased to be distinguishable from the dust with which it is covered; a wagon filled with various barrels, and a sifting apparatus, consisting usually of a pail with a wire bottom; and, finally, a wife or vrow to push; and sundry dogs, including himself, to pull the vehicle. With these necessary articles as his stock in trade, the Kamtschatkan of New-York feels himself as independent as most men.

Potatoes at Nine Cents per Bushel.

All in quest of *low priced* (we don't say *cheap*) potatoes, can get them now by hailing the first street peddler passing—providing they live on *passable* streets. But we don't vouch for the quality or condition of the potatoes, further than to say they are genuine New-Jersey Mercers, and good looking at that—providing the sun does not shine.

The key to this announcement lies in the fact that during the last few days some *ten thousand* bushels of potatoes, forwarded to this market from various parts of New-Jersey, especially along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, have been nabbed by Sir Jack Frost, whose touch has literally petrified them. On their arrival they have been bought up by the street peddlers who always hover round the markets—like crows around carrion,—ready to seize upon every damaged article. They find customers among that large class of persons who have yet to learn that *low priced* and *cheap* are not synonymous terms. Yesterday we saw a lot of 5,000 bushels of frozen New-Jersey Mercers selling to the class of peddlers alluded to at nine cents per bushel. They will be retailed out in the streets at fifteen to twenty cents a peck. If we had a Police, these fellows would very properly be arrested.

The Metropolitan Medical College.

"The introductory lecture to the fifth session of the Metropolitan Medical College" was delivered last night by Prof. J. M. Comings, in the fourth story of the house No. 68 East Broadway, to an audience of precisely six females, twenty-three men, including eight or nine "graduates," or pupils, and three little boys, who prematurely vamosed. The address dealt with the Allopathic practice in a manner somewhat markedly approximating to the celebrated proceeding of the three tailors of Tooley-street, whose tremendous pronunciamento, unrivaled by anything save Branch's manifestos in the Matsell business, began, "We, the people of England, &c."

Prof. Comings was awfully severe on Allopathy, and thundered savage anathemas on the compounding rogues who would dare to countenance it. He stated, at great length, in very equivocal grammar, and with a profusion of illustrations, the claims of the Botanic or Electric treatment, to the favorable consideration of the diseased public, and adduced, as one of the improvements of the new medical reform, the superiority of its mode of treating fevers, by administering stimulants instead of debilitants.

Leap Year at Harlem—Hop at Leslie's River House.

The ladies of Harlem have set an example to their sisters in the more densely populated portion of our City, in celebrating the year which the fair sex delight to honor. Earlier in the season, while the ground was covered with snow, they invited their gentlemen friends to the enjoyment of a sleigh-ride, got up entirely at their own expense, and on Thursday evening last they provided another entertainment for the lords of creation, which proved to be quite a brilliant little affair. About a hundred invitations were issued to the beaux of Harlem and Westchester by the Committee of lady managers. The spacious dancing rooms of Col. Leslie were thrown open, tastefully ornamented and draped for the occasion. The festivities were conducted in perfect accordance with the object for which they were projected. The fairer half of the assemblage asserted the prerogatives which Leap Year confers upon them to the fullest extent. They selected their own partners for the dance, and very probably some of them exercised their privilege of choosing a partner for life. We cannot affirm this of our own knowledge, but we can say, that had it been our destiny to receive a proposal from some of the belles who were present, they certainly would not have been jilted. At about 12 o'clock a bountiful repast was provided by the host. The dancing was afterwards resumed, and it was not until a late hour that the guests thought of retiring.

Death of Capt. Baker.

Capt. Elisha B. Baker, of the Corps of New-Jersey Pilots, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, and his funeral took place yesterday afternoon, when his remains were carried to Greenwood Cemetery. Capt. Baker was one of the most experienced and skillful men in the profession, and had the esteem and respect of the commercial class of the City, to which from his occupation *he was best known. In his private life and* domestic relations he was a man above reproach, and he leaves an amiable and interesting family to mourn his loss. The flags of the pilot-boats in the harbor, and on some of the public buildings of Brooklyn, were displayed at half-mast yesterday, in respect to his memory.

The Weather.

The weather was a little highfalutin' yesterday—the wind high, the temperature low, the thawing quite insignificant, though at midday it was sufficient to make the crossings dirty. But to the official report:

The Weather.—The temperature on Saturday, 8th, at 8 P. M., fell below the freezing point, and at midnight was at 14 degrees; next morning from 5 to 8, 8 degrees, and did not rise above 18 degrees during Sunday, and from 9 P. M. till midnight was at 12 degrees, and at 6 and 7 A. M. of Monday was at 4 degrees, and during that day did not rise above 16 degrees; at midnight was at 14 degrees, and in equilibrio for eight consecutive hours, and this morning at 6 was 11 degrees, at 2 and 3 P. M. 25 degrees. This cold perturbation was without doubt immediately connected with earthquakes. High winds have attended the cold for the last four days. My weather memoranda of yesterday contained an error—1830 should read 1836, as the year in which the Hudson River continued closed till 1st of April. E. MERIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday, March 11, P. M.

Ours was a dust beleaguered City yesterday. If one had the temerity to open his eyes for an instant, to see whether he was steering his course in the right direction, a cloud of minute particles of the constituent elements of the Ebling Alps, borne with a whirl within the uplifted portcullis of his visual organs, warned him to reconnoitre with greater care before he dared to open his gates again. His beleaguered nostrils in vain sneezed forth the thunders of their artillery against the unconquerable foe. No sooner was one battalion of atoms blown to still smaller atoms by the cannonade, than another army of besiegers swarmed into their places, and, unwarned by the fate of their comrades, vigorously continued the attack. Old Boreas stalked out in great glory, yesterday. All the good people who had noses of their own were his involuntary and reluctant trumpeters. March, the drum-major, leading a band of musicians that played on all manner of fifes and whistling instruments, blustered out in all the importance of his office, puffing and blowing with a full knowledge of his self-consequence. The silk dresses of the ladies fluttered in the breeze like unfurled banners, and, as if to grieve the departed Winter, most of the flags were at half-mast. March made a great fuss, and still looked very blue—for unlike St. Patrick, for whose Day Broadway is to be cleansed, he has very dirty streets to march in.

[illegible]

[illegible] the purpose of [illegible] to one [illegible] that [illegible] gun to [illegible] all [illegible]. A hungry boy can [illegible] down half of one [illegible] the boy's own appetite. When will bread be sold by weight? We are [illegible].

The Harbor Commissioners and [illegible] Committees.

The Harbor Commissioners met [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] discharge of the duties delegated to them relative to encroachments upon New-York Harbor. Commissioners Fairbanks, King, Vanderbilt and [illegible] were present. There were also in attendance, Messrs. Cyrus P. Smith, Edward E. Marsh and Shadrach Brooks, of the State Senate Committee, and Messrs. Seth Wakeman, Daniel B. [illegible], and Daniel Marsh, Committee of the Assembly, appointed as a Joint Committee of Investigation with the Commissioners. A large number of persons interested in the various piers, bulkheads and slips lining the North and East River sides of New-York, as also the East River shore of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, came before the Commissioners and urged their objection to any restriction being placed upon the construction of bulkheads and piers. They held that the present piers were inadequate to meet the wants of the maritime commerce of New-York. As this commerce extended, the City would eventually be cramped for a place to land her vast imports. Many asserted that they had bought piers with view to the benefits to be derived from their enlargement.

The Commissioners gave no response to the objections urged, further than the announcement that they would continue to meet several days longer to hear protests against the establishment of [illegible] boundary harbor lines.

The Committees, on Monday, took a tour of observation, in a small steamboat, from Atlantic Dock up to the Navy Yard, on the Brooklyn side, and from Twentieth-street down to Fulton Ferry on the New-York side.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—TWO WOMEN BADLY BURNED.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire occurred from some accidental circumstances, in a room of the dwelling corner of Fifty-third-street and Broadway, occupied by a German and his wife, named Fichre. Mr. Fichre was not at home at the time, and Mrs. Fichre being confined to her bed from sickness was unable to make her escape. A Mrs. Wolley, also an occupant of the same house, in discovering smoke issuing from Mr. Fichre's room, ran immediately in, when she discovered the entire bed on fire and Mrs. Fichre burnt in a horrible manner. She attempted to extinguish the flames, but unfortunately her own clothing caught fire and before assistance arrived she also was dangerously burned. On the fire being discovered, the two women were found lying on the floor in a helpless condition. The flames were, however, soon extinguished and medical attendance procured, but little hopes are entertained for the recovery of the sufferers. Only a trifling damage was done to the building or furniture.

The "Resolute" at New-London.

The *Resolute*, one of the few vessels dispatched in 1852 in search of Sir John Franklin, which was brought a few weeks since into New-London (Conn.) by a whaling ship that found her abandoned at sea, still remains in New-London in possession of the Custom-House officers, who received her in charge there. A description of the vessel and the particulars connected with finding her, as given in the Times immediately subsequent to her being brought to New-London, are doubtless fresh in the recollection of our readers. Our reporter paid her a second visit on Friday last. Some pains have been taken to make her interior more presentable. A great many visitors daily board her, not a few of whom avail themselves of the opportunity to test the quality of liquors found upon her and still remaining on board. Some unscrupulously curious visitors, too, have borne away as relics many handsome pieces of her splendid dinner service. Some of the most valuable books from her library (one of the choicest nautical libraries, by the way, ever put on board ship) have been stolen. For these reasons, the parties having the vessel in charge cannot be as polite as they would to those whom they do not know. The *Resolute* will be retained in New-London till orders as to her disposition are received from the English Government. Unless some orders are received soon, she will be abandoned, according to rules governing such cases, to the parties finding her, for salvage. She is valued at $70,000, or thereabout.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL HIGH-WHITE variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in the name, at $3 and $5 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Potato, (entirely distinct,) $10 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. Avoid fraudulent [illegible] thereof with. Licorice plants in quantity. Domestic, New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO. Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase imported Dioscorea's to demand an exhibit of the invoice, that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea Batatas or the Dioscorea Japonica which has been rejected by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these, and all diseases arising from impure humors of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 55 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, [illegible] and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Giller, Esq. (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 191,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal Office, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and were advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others to the large and peremptory sale of valuable property at auction THIS DAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. *By order of* [illegible] House and lots on 18th-st. Valuable property on 50th-st., known as the Bull's Head [illegible], with the property belonging thereto; also, House and lot on [illegible].

Maps and particulars can be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, [illegible] IN THE WORLD. Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, ARE now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, made with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS AT reduced prices, at No. 28 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.

6,000 French gold paper, &c., worth 8s.

6,000 French and American satins at 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., worth 4s.

2,000 blank for 6d., 10d. and 1s., at No. 282 Greenwich-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD INFORM THE public and our customers that the fire of the 7th inst. will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be as promptly put up and shipped as heretofore. BUSH & GALE, Wholesale Druggists, No. 186 Greenwich-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size and pattern, with improved inside, secured by Stearns's Patent and Burglar Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at their Depot at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS AT NO. 99 BROADWAY, BEFORE REMOVAL.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will sell their entire stock of carpets and oil-cloth, at a tremendous sacrifice, during this week, and, from their new store, at 524 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 17.

MARCH 1856

[illegible] the Railroad Company [illegible] ... the snow from the sidewalk ... it would be impossible ... to use the street ... an annual amount ... the Railroad Company ... up to run their ... A medical gentleman appeared from the ... and gave it as his opinion that the ... of the citizens had been improved by the ... and that the people would prefer that the ... be thrown up from the track, and ... to run, rather than be obliged to ride ... After hearing some other persons the ... [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Insurance Against Burglary! EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS FOR STORE DOORS, DETECTOR TILL LOCKS, EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDING HARDWARE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

To Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, &c., in all quantities, by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 80 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Compound Liverwort Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, Alum and Kino Lozenges, &c. &c. The above preparations have stood the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical Faculty. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway, Chemists and Druggists, and Sole Manufacturers of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

Sure Cure for Consumption.—Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 110 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Chemical Lectures by Dr. Doremus.—A course of four lectures on the "*Chemical History of Creation*," associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account. Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in [illegible], at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of THURSDAY, March 13. MONDAY, March 17. THURSDAY, March 20. MONDAY, March 24. Single tickets for the Course, $1 50. Course tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $2. Single admission, 50 cents. To be obtained at Messrs. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; R. J. DAVIES, Pharmaceutist, No. 300 Fulton-st., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn; BARRETT'S Periodical Depot, No. 200½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARRETT'S Athenæum Bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

Notice to Kansas Settlers.—COUNCIL HOUSE, COUNCIL CITY, KANSAS. WM. LORD (formerly of [illegible]) proprietor. This house has been fitted up under the supervision of the Trustees of Council City, for the temporary accommodation of travelers, where they will find good accommodations at reasonable prices. Mr. LORD is appointed agent to render gratuitous information and assistance to new comers in the selection of claims, &c. For further information, apply to ... WALKER, No. 329 Broadway, New-York. Office 34.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—The annual Commencement of the College will be held in the new edifice, at the corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, 13th March, 1856, at 7½ P. M. The profession and the public are invited to attend. Address by the President, THOMAS COCK, M. D. ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Secretary to the Faculty.

The Minnesota Settlement Association.—Now numbering 110 members, will leave New-York about the 15th of April. Members will take 160 acres ... three years to pay for it, at $2 50 per acre. Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Business of importance will be transacted this evening. W. WILDE, Secretary.

French Lectures on Distinguished ...—by Prof. [illegible] ... THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock ... Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Real estate worth $[illegible] and paying 15 per cent., and $5,000 cash, will be exchanged for dry goods. Reference will be given as to the real estate, which is worth the above in cash. Address ROSWELL H. BROWN, No. 84 Reason-st., Williamsburgh.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society will be held at their rooms, No. 65 Court-st., March 18, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Bank Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 107 Broadway, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

National Academy of Design.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be opened (for a short season) at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts., on FRIDAY next, the 14th inst. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, AGED THIRTY.—Wishes to marry, and, as his social and pecuniary situations are good, he looks only amongst the wealthy and refined for a wife. No interview desired until mutual eligibility and sincerity is proved. Address, for one month, M. O., ... care of Swarts Express.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman who occupies a high position as teacher of the organ, piano and guitar, desires to obtain breakfast and tea in a private family in Brooklyn, adjacent to the ferries, or in the upper part of New-York, where his services as teacher would be received towards the payment of his board. Address [illegible], at this Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Permanent board can be obtained at No. 141 Amity-st., ... [illegible] ... Patients and Hygiene boarders will do well to call and see the accommodations, which are not surpassed in the City. Between Henry and Clinton sts., ... from Clinton.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 35 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's-place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board ... directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Partners procured on commission.

TO GENTLEMEN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on moderate terms, by addressing J. H. L., Box No. 2,0[illegible], Post Office. Location 19th-st. near 4th-av.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL.—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the Hotel. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

... BROADWAY.—Mrs. KEMBLE'S, between 24th and 25th sts., commanding a view of Madison-square, one of the most convenient and healthy locations in the City. The house is elegantly furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Two splendid suites of rooms, suitable for families, can be had on immediate application.

ROOMS TO LET.—Without board, in a small private family, to a gentleman of retired and steady habits. Location central and genteel. Terms, including gas and bath, $[illegible] per week. Address, with real name and references, [illegible], Times office.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 109 Amos-st., near 4th.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at [illegible] Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks, by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 185 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston; BRIGGS, No. ... State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], Philadelphia.

[illegible] FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—It is ... question whether this gas will answer the ... Houses can now be lighted with it same this City ... the perfect satisfaction of all who use it. The entire ... for a few dollars. In operation at No. ... A. ARNOLD.

WANTED.

[illegible] ... would do housework ... good City references ... Call at No. [illegible] 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women; the one is a German, speaks English, would do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; the other an American, is a very superior person, would act as nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit; both have very good City references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In the grocery or shipchandlery business, by a young man who is a good accountant and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of references given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Has had good experience in all kinds of sewing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No 319 East 23d-st., 3d floor, between 1st and 2d-avs. The best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and his wife, with one child, to take charge of a dairy; are in a similar situation at present, and perfectly understand the management of a dairy and the raising of cattle. A line addressed to D. WILLIAMSON, Fellville, N. J., will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, and to wash and iron, by a respectable woman who lived several years in her last place; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods store, or hardware—one who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Can produce City references. Call or address R. M., No. 14 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended young woman. Is a good cook, bakes good bread and biscuits, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Don't object to do general housework. Will be seen at No. 229 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress, or seamstress and ironer. Can cut and fit children's dresses if required. The best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 115 Christie-st., between Broome and Grand.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Englishman, as porter, in a store, or to take the charge of a horse and cart, or pair of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address to G. C., No. 158 Fulton-st., in the drug store, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, with good references, as seamstress and embroiderer; a permanent one preferred, in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at her last place; also specimens of her work. Apply at No. 128 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English women; one as first-class cook; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by an American woman, a colored woman, and a nice girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address R. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, industrious young man, as general clerk. Salary not so much an object as a chance to rise. He can offer the best of reference. Address A. B., this office.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house. A merchant tailor or cutter, well qualified in every respect to cut his own patterns, receive and examine work, and direct in the cutting department, who has a reputation for taste, skill and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. & J., at this office, stating name and references, and compensation expected. A person of experience preferred. All communications strictly confidential if desired.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at "The Protestant Employment Office," No. 470 6th-av., (between 28th and 29th sts.,) and leave your order, thus securing one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately, to fill various situations. J. H. FONDA, Manager, formerly with Mr. Young, of No. 7 Carmine-st.

CANVASSER WANTED—For a Life Insurance Company in this City; none need apply unless they have had experience in the business, and can give satisfactory assurances that they possess the requisite qualifications. Address Y, at this Office.

CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.—WANTED—A young man, about 18 years of age, to take charge of a yacht of 25 tons, one who understands coasting Long Island Sound preferred. Address WAVERLY, Yonkers, New-York.

TINMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, No. 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches; also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

FEMALE TEACHERS—Competent to give instruction in the various English branches, are wanted to go to the State of Arkansas. For further particulars, call or address Mrs. ESTES, No. 14 Varick-place, N. Y.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, schoolteachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 203 Broadway, room No. 4.

WOMAN WANTED—An active, intelligent American or English woman to take charge of two little girls; one who enjoys good health and accustomed to children. To a competent, trustworthy person, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st. Reference required.

GOOD CHEMIST WANTED—Well acquainted with Organic Chemistry, to go 150 miles into the country. Expectations as to salary must be moderate. A single man or one with a small family preferred, living not expensive. Address, with name, terms, and references, CHEMISTS, Box No. 3,908 Post-Office.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WANTED—well acquainted with dry goods, to superintend a large retail establishment in this City. Unexceptionable references as to character and business qualifications will be required. Salary liberal to a suitable person. Address Box No. 739 Lower Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S OR TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a lady in every respect qualified. Letters may be addressed to M., and left at the office of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two good salesmen, in a drygoods store; must have good reference and understand the City trade; none others need apply. Call any day this week, before 9 A. M. and after 7 P. M., at No. 348 8th-av.

WANTED—In a private family, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, one who is fond of children, and willing to make herself useful, can obtain good wages and a permanent home, by applying at No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash and iron in a private family, living a short distance from the City. None but a competent person wanted. Apply at No. 159 East 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MEN WANTED THIS DAY.—An experienced gardner, an English and Scotch groom, 3 waiters, head farmer, 2 farm hands, 2 vegetable gardeners and a waiter boy. All must be Protestants. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a Protestant cook, chambermaid, waiter-girl, seamstress, laundress and kitchen-maid. All must be Protestants, and first-class servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WOMAN WANTED—To label needles. One acquainted with the work, may apply at No. 131 William-st., up stairs.

HAT FINISHERS WANTED.—Four wool-hat finishers wanted, by W. C. WARING & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted a good gold pen-maker; Good salary and steady employment will be given. Apply to BENDALL & FAIRCHILD, No. 133 William-st.

COPYIST WANTED.—A neat and rapid copyist can find good employment for a couple of weeks, on application by letter to Box No. 1,789, Post-Office.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 143 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.—HOMINY AND SAMP.—A. N. THOMPSON & CO. have reduced the price of their choice Southern hominy and samp, to [illegible] cents per 100 pounds. A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Depot, No. 260 Fulton-st.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Field and garden seeds, guano and other fertilizers. The largest assortment in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices, for sale by WILLIAM H. WELLING, No. [illegible] Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] ... ACADEMY OF MUSIC ... WEDNESDAY EVENING ... IL TROVATORE. MME. DE LA GRANGE ... MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS ... (Being her first appearance in this Opera in America.) SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, AMODIO AND [illegible] ... MAX MARETZEK ... Director and Conductor. Doors open at 7½ o'clock ... Reserved seats may be had at the Box-Office, Academy of Music, or at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to ... Entrance to all parts of the house (reserved seats) ... $1. Secured Seat, extra ... Second Tier ... Amphitheater ...

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Ticket 50 cents. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, the THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY, Mlle. ROBERT ... NEW DANCES BY THE ... To commence with Jerome [illegible] ... FIGARO, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Rosina ... Susanna ... Count Almaviva ... Figaro ... Dr. Bartolo ... To conclude with ... THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY. Principal characters by Antoine, François and ...

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATER.—WEDNESDAY—A double triumph—Two successes—BOTH PIECES RECEIVED WITH ACCLAMATION. The new Comedy of HELPING HANDS. With Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Dyott, Mr. ... Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. A. Parker, and Mrs. ... And the Grand Comic Fairy Tale of FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS. Fortunio, Mrs. C. Howard; Fairy Queen, Miss ... TO-MORROW—A new Farce called THAT BLESSED BABY, and Shakespeare's Comedy of A WINTER'S TALE, for the last time but one.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 12, and every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Romantic Equestrian Drama, entitled THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; Or, THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER. Mokarra ... Zamine, Child of the Rajah ...

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 12, the performances will commence with the Drama of TWO LOVES AND A LIFE. Sir Gervase Rokewood ... Ruth Ravenscar ... Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with NOVELTY.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 12, 1856, will be presented the Comedy in five acts of THE HEIR AT LAW. Pangloss ... Mr. Holland | Dr. Pangloss ... Mr. Brougham. Cicely ... Mrs. Hoey | Lady Duberly ... Mrs. Vernon. After which, Bernard's ... Comedy of THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING, March 12, at 6¾ o'clock, the grand Musical Fairy-Spectacle Drama, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Badroulbadour ... To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of LOVE AND PHYSIC. The whole to conclude with the new Indian Drama, SILVER KNIFE. Silver Knife ... Mr. J. H. Allen | ...

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, March 12.—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the deeply interesting FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST. Roles by Mrs. Radinski and Mr. ... and ... songs—the piece presented in a manner only ... by this unrivaled Company. AFTERNOON at 3, THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, ... head in the Lion's mouth at 2½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

MADAME THERESINA [illegible] AMERICAN NOVEL ENTERPRISE ... New Organization, [illegible] New-York, Aug [illegible] 1855.

Dieu est mon tout, Charity est ma devise, Justice est mon droit.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway.—CROWDED HOUSES to witness THE COURT OF ... Which will be repeated every evening until further notice. ... Fernando ... Therefore ... Preceding the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Consisting of new songs, dances, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AN EXCURSION TO ... [illegible] FOR 25 CENTS—Broadway Athenæum, No. 652 Broadway. Doors open at 7; panorama starts at 8½ P. M. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS at 2½, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductor, G. ... & WM. HEINE. Call and see them.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

New-York, March 10, 1856. THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD are respectfully requested to meet at CONRAD'S, 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Association and organizing the Party, preparatory to the coming Presidential Campaign.

PORTER G. SHERMAN,	JOSEPH KEEN,
GEO. GREGORY,	SAMUEL [illegible],
A. McCOTTAR,	JOHN [illegible],
THOS. HOGG,	THOS. S. [illegible],
JOHN HARPER,	HOWLETT SMITH,
EDWARD DAYTON,	CHRISTIAN [illegible],
S. D. MOULTON,	DAVID E. SCOTT.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD FILLMORE AND DONELSON CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All who are desirous of aiding in the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON are invited to attend and become members. JAS. H. PINKNEY, President. HENRY B. COOK, WM. F. JACKSON, } Vice Presidents. HENRY B. RICE, GILBERT F. SHARPE, } Secretaries.

REV. DR. McLEOD—Of New-York, will deliver his second lecture in aid of the building fund of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, at [illegible] place of worship, corner of Myrtle-av. and [illegible], Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Paris Conference.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be obtained at the store of Mr. [illegible], corner of Fulton and High-sts., Brooklyn; also, at the store of Mr. J. SAMPLE, No. 147 5th-av., New-York, and at the door in the evening.

BAYARD TAYLOR—Will repeat his narrative on *China, Japan and the Loo-Choo Islands*, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in connection with the Illustrated Sketches of those countries now on exhibition at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 652 Broadway, for the benefit of the Shirt Sewers' Union.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The 16th Anniversary of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Clinton Hall, (Astor Place.) The exercises to consist of Oration, Essays and Debate. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—By special request the Anniversary of the Cannon-st. Baptist Sunday School will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th, in the Church in Cannon-st., near Broome-st., at 7 o'clock. Tickets 12½ cents. Children half price.

THE LAST LECTURE—Before the Young Men's Association of the 34th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, by BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Subject—*India.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED—At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 13, before the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, by J. G. MOYNAN. Subject—*The Life and Times of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—TWO CASES, containing Swiss Muslin [illegible], Bertache Reduoux, Chemes & Cie. [illegible], marked B S C & C—No. 1.—P. A Co., [illegible] pieces, numbered ... [illegible] ... B S C & C—No. 2.—P. A Co., [illegible] pieces, numbered ... [illegible] ...

The above described cases were forwarded from Philadelphia by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, on the 19th Feb. last, since which date they have been missing. Auctioneers, Commission Houses, Pawnbrokers and others are requested to report the above-named clothing if offered for sale or pledge.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said goods, or in proportion for any part of them, by ALFRED DECKER, Agent, Pier No. 1, North River.

BRACELET LOST.—On Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, going from No. 18 Rivington-st., through Chrystie to the Stanton Baptist Church, a gold enameled mosaic BRACELET. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 18 Rivington-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS ON HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS ... ILLUMINATING VAULT COVERS ... ROOF, FLOOR AND AREA LIGHTS ... HYATT'S Illuminating Works, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—With [illegible] acres of good land, at the low rent of [illegible] in the pleasant and healthy village of [illegible], L. I. [illegible] The place is a good stand for a grocery or shoemaker, or it would be a good place to keep boarders in the Summer, or for the man of leisure. For further information inquire of H. S. MARLOR, Esq., No. 80 4th-av., [illegible] New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—And on easy terms [illegible] framed house in Adelphi-st., near [illegible]. Lot 25 feet by 100. Also, for sale [illegible] Jamaica, on the road to Rocka[way] [illegible] with a full view of the [illegible] Rockaway. Apply to [illegible], for 10 days, corner of Clermont [illegible] Brooklyn, or of E. & E. P. BROWN, No. [illegible] New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] and substantially-built three-story and [illegible], No. 90 Amity-st., (2nd door from 4th-st.,) has [illegible] improvements, convenient to three stage [illegible] first-rate order, and in every way a desirable [illegible]. It will be sold or let on moderate terms. Apply [illegible] the premises, or to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three-story [illegible] basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Ham[illegible], or to lease for a term of years, with the furniture. [illegible] three years old and was thoroughly [illegible] last May, has all the modern improvements. [illegible] is 21 by 50 feet deep, lot 21 by 90 feet; the furniture [illegible] last May, and of the very best and [illegible]. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—[illegible] five minutes' walk from the ferries; an elegant three-story brick house, 25 by 40 feet, lot 25 by 100, situated in a fashionable street. The house is finished in the best manner, and is fitted with water, gas and gas fixtures, &c. If not sold soon, it will be rented to a good tenant with the furniture. WM. MORGAN, Basement of Williamsburg City Bank, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSES FOR SALE—39TH-STREET.—Five [illegible] three-story, attic and basement, stone-front houses, [illegible] feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 39th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Also—A farm of [illegible] acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, AT CASTLETON, S. I.—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is nearly new, containing six rooms, painted and papered throughout. The lot is 40 by 120 feet, with a choice lot of fruit and rose trees, and adjoining a fine sheet of fresh water. Price $1,000, part on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. HEALD, No. 3 Front-st., or Squire CLUTE, Castleton, S. I.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 37 SEVENTH-ST., [illegible] west of 2d-av., a substantial three-story brick dwelling, 25 feet wide, one block from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroads and Astor-place stages, and a few minutes' walk from Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on mortgage. THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., cor. William.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East [illegible]-st., near the 1st-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first-class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $22,000, and $16,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story, high basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East [illegible]-st., containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. House 19 feet 4 inches front by [illegible] feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 98½ feet; also, a [illegible] lot adjoining the above, and laid out in garden. The [illegible] will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to STERLING SMITH, No. 271 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement brick house and lot, No. 101 Sackett, near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Lot [illegible] feet, house 38 feet deep, in good order. It will be sold cheap, as the owner removes to the West. Apply to WILLIAM HOGGAN, Williamsburg City Bank Building, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 94 [illegible], between Clinton and Henry-sts.; three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement, 25x40. The house is arranged for one or two families. Portable furnace in basement; gas throughout; in excellent order. Apply at No. [illegible] Joralemon-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good four-story English basement house, with the modern improvements, in West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Gas fixtures, parlor carpets and oil-cloths will be sold with the house if required. Inquire at No. [illegible] Houston-st., from 8 to 11 in the morning.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That neat, three-story [illegible] house and lot, No. [illegible] West 31st-st., near [illegible], containing all the modern improvements, and in complete order, and will sell for $11,000, and leave $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to S. B. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., second-story, or on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very neat 3-story brown stone house and lot, located in one of the finest neighborhoods, containing all the modern improvements, and the lot is 22x100, and house 50 feet deep; will sell for $7,000 and leave $4,000 on mortgage. For particulars apply to S. B. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 420 [illegible]-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 50; lot 25 by [illegible] [illegible] water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 130 East 19th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 190 East 18th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant 4-story English-basement brown-stone house No. 3 East 37th-st., containing every convenience and built in the most thorough manner. Also the first-class house No. 116 West [illegible]-st., and many others in good locations. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., cor. Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—In 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., six four-story brick houses and lot. Size 21 by 103 feet. Now rented so as to pay 10 per cent. on the purchase price. A good investment in an improving location. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, situated on 37th-st., near the 5th-av. Also, several good houses to let, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the Village of Morrisania. Two-story frame cottage house. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad depot. Price low. Terms easy. Inquire at No. [illegible] Grand-st., or No. 447 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the northeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $[illegible],000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and full lot, No. 190 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a [illegible] Apply as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, in watch-maker's store, No. [illegible] William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The [illegible] three-story and basement brick house, No. [illegible] State-st., with gas fixtures, range, &c. Apply to N. G. BROWN, No. 63 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods. A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire to C. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City property, 26 miles from New-York, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Half an acre, with a new, fancy, two-story and basement frame house, 25x34, with four stacks, chimneys, and verandahs, and contains 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barns and carriage house, fruit trees and shrubbery; about 150 yards from depot at Millstone, N. J., and near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 36 miles from New-York. Will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

J. H. MARTIN'S REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSION OFFICE.—Mechanics' Institute Building No. 1 Bowery.—Having been located in one of the best business thoroughfares in New-York, offers unsurpassed inducements for the purchase, sale, or exchange of real estate, or business of any description—letting and leasing property, or collecting rents, debts and accounts. Elegant residences for sale cheap, and on easy terms in Brooklyn, E. D. Also valuable coal lands in Pennsylvania, for sale or exchange. Also half interest in two new and profitable inventions, being articles of hardware used in every house.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about [illegible] acres. [illegible] acres, near Hempstead, $60 per acre; one [illegible], containing a brick manufactory, a variety [illegible] stone and prices. Apply to PETER C. [illegible] Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, [illegible] [illegible] in the village of Hempstead, of [illegible] acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park [illegible] apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSES FOR SALE [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house, in the Italian style, with [illegible], built in 1854 for the owner's use, with furnace, [illegible] and every modern convenience of furnace, bath-room, water-closets, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 26 miles from New-York, by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and modern. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $35,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to N. W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depot; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, fine buildings sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 861 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 25 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Six tenement four-story houses, in East 20th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, and two double houses on 21st-st., for sale, all in good order; can be made to pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on price asked; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 35 John-st., or to A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 257 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—The very desirable cottage house, with two-story back building, No. 159 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. It contains hot and cold baths, gas, &c.; and in the yard is a variety of fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; size of lot 25x100 feet. Will be sold with or without a lot of same size in the rear, fronting on Montgomery-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to J. C. BEAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A fine cottage house situated in a very good locality, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in complete order, within 15 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, and about 15 yards from the Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,500. For particulars, apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE TO LET.—Known as the parsonage of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, 15 miles from the City by New Haven Railroad. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of Mr. STATES BRIGGS, East Chester.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Situated 10 minutes' walk from the depot at Sing Sing, and commanding a complete view of the most picturesque scenery on the Hudson River; a new house, the main part 40 feet square, two stories, attic and basement; an extension, two stories high, 20 feet square, all filled in, basement finished in concrete, double piazzas on all sides, except 20 feet occupied by extension; a large cistern within, and a good well of water without the building. The grounds contain about two acres, and are well stocked with the choicest kind of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; barn, carriage house, stables and other buildings. Also, a privilege to purchase, if desired, two acres adjoining, at a moderate price. The premises are in complete order and if applied for before the 5th of April next, will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply, for full information, to M. K. COUZENS & CO., No. 257 Broadway, over Broadway Bank, New-York.

SPLENDID ITALIAN VILLA AT YONKERS.—On Broadway, ten minutes' walk from depot. The house is two stories, 40 by 40, with an extension, built in the most thorough and elegant manner, with the conveniences of a city house, gas, hot and cold baths, range, furnace, &c.; large green-house, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; with fine river view, terraced garden, &c. Will take a good house in New-York, in part payment. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE.—Three full lots of ground, situated on the north side of 90th-st., commencing 225 feet west of the 3d-av. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st., or No. 82 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

$3,150—FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A 3-story brick house, in Canton-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. House is quite new, modern built, and in first-rate order. Gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. Will be sold for $3,150, and $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern, fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A very handsome cottage, with carriage house, &c., with about half an acre of land, mostly shaded with large trees, within about 15 minutes' walk from a depot, on high ground, a fine view of river, in the neighborhood of Messrs. Wilson, Brown and Bean—3½ acres can be had, if required, of J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depot is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Ninety-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 180 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire of J. S. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB [illegible], Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large *profits*. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices*.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

CLUB BOAT-HOUSE FOR SALE.—With two boats, each 30 feet long, with fixtures. Apply to E. C., Box No. 3,780 Post-Office, or No. 86 Henry-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—On Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the City Hall, a three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, 22x50, (three rooms deep,) with all the modern improvements, gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; the walls are painted and papered throughout, all in perfect order; the lot is 125 feet deep, with fine garden, grape arbor, &c.; rent, $700. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 59 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.

Also, the three-story and attic house No. 45 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house in the city of Newark, located within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depot. The house is large, nearly new, and replete with every convenience—it having been built by a gentleman of this City for his own residence. To a desirable occupant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of RALPH MEAD & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the ferry; have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern-built, well-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office south-east corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three first-class houses, brown-stone fronts, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated on Carlton-av., one of the most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., or, No. 16 Fulton-st., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—THE CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY.—Four comfortable three-story brick houses, containing 12 rooms each, situated at the junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Persons desirous of escaping the large rents of down town property, will do well to apply soon to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four story house and store, No. 80 8th-av. This property is situated on the best of the up-town avenues for business; it is in the most desirable part of the street, immediately adjoining the New-York County Bank; it therefore offers particular facilities for a retail business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, three houses, one of which can be rented with its furniture complete and possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his Office, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y., up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large three-story, attic and basement house No. 66 3d-av., above 11th-st., and near the Bible House and Cooper's Institute. Gas and water in the house. The STABLE in the rear, fronting on an alley, to let with or without the house. Apply to Mr. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, having gas throughout, and in good order, or the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. S. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP.—Two convenient two-story and attic frame houses in 45th-st., (near 3d-av. railroad;) will be put in good order and let, one for $300, the other for $350. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 58 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 42 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—On 29th-st., for $550; on 4th-av., $700 and $650; on 20th-st., $700; on 19th-st., $700 and $1,200; on 33d-st., $700; on Lexington-av., $600; on 31st-st., $400; on 18th-st., $450; also, 100 in other locations—parts of houses, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class two-story and attic brick house No. 70 Christopher-st.; it has gas and Croton introduced. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 732 Greenwich-st., near Charles-st., in first-rate order. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, 245 Water-st.

FARM TO LET.—27 acres of land, large house and barn, carriage house, &c.; plenty of fruit—situated in East Chester, near the New-Haven Depot at Mount Vernon, 15 miles from this City. Also, to let, 2 dwellings situated at Fort Washington, near the High Bridge, 10 minutes' walk from the Depot by Hudson River Railroad. Rent $175. Each house has 9 finished rooms. Inquire at No. 37 Bowery.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] between 30th and 31st-sts., and between 1st and 2d-av., commanding a fine view of the East River and Long Island; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and will be kept in fine order with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants. For a genteel family it will be a very desirable residence. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, Gardener, No. 161 31st-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two-story house No. 181 Wooster-st. Also, four houses with stores on Canal-st., east of Broadway, four rooms with a sky-light, entrance on Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walput Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the 1st of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary outbuildings. The views of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence. Apply to WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 55 deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house or private family-hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas-fixtures, &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasant part of the city, on high ground, and within 5 minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM WALL, Esq., No. 230 Front-st., New-York.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET.—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plat of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET.—In West 28th-st., near 8th-av., with all modern improvements, to a small genteel family. The location is good and convenient to cars and stages. Inquire between 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of J. T. WILLIAMS, No. 228 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of dwelling No. 156 Delancey-st. For particulars inquire at the above number.

PARK BANK BUILDING.—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 267 Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 13 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depot.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500. MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—With a good garden, beautifully situated, 22 miles from the City of New-York, one minute's walk from a depot on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The building is in good order, nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. A convenient location for a person doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family.—A cottage house, with garden, fruit, &c., at East Orange, 1½ miles from Newark, N. J., via Morris and Essex Railroad, near a depot. For particulars inquire of JAS. L. LEACH, No. 29 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or of W. S. WALLACE, on the premises, East Orange, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 16 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

COTTAGE TO LET.—On 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—one of those desirable cottages, No. 455. It is well arranged for a small, genteel family. Rent $600. Also one on East 32d-st., near 4th-av., No. 64—rent $365. Inquire at No. 9 East 33d-st.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM TO LET.—Two large and admirably-located rooms, Nos. 124 and 126 Grand-st., (next the Broadway House,) suitable for a manufactory and showrooms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—The hotel corner of Broome and Elm sts., possession immediately; also, stores Nos. 93 and 100 6th-av., near Jefferson Market; also, the desirable and convenient dwelling-house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, Nos. 7 and 11 Leight-st., opposite Canal-st.; also, Nos. 381 and 383 6th-st., near Avenue D; also, Nos. 123 and 126 Hammond-st. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—To a respectable tenant, rent $400, the new and roomy three-story and basement brick house No. 408 Atlantic-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn; has gas, &c., (is one of four alike with iron balconies,) desirable for residence or business. Inquire of WILLIAM SMITH, in store No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—Building Nos. 84 and 86 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being 50 by 60, four stories, well lighted front and rear. Possession immediately if required. Also, 4 cottage houses on 81st-st., Yorkville. Inquire of J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 26d-st., or of S. THOMPSON, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET.—The second and third stories of house No. 13 East 20th-st., north side, and first house west of Broadway. Each floor about 17x36. Have excellent light and are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to LOCKE & CRAIGIE, No. 912 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP.—To good tenants, a 3-story and attic brick house, 25x46, on Concord-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; also, a 2-story brick cottage on Clearmont, near Myrtle-av., with 2½ lots of land. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of Insurance Building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—For a bank or insurance or other company, the first floor of No. 15 William-st., adjoining the Commercial Exchange Bank, well fitted up and in perfect order. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The three story brick house No. 3 Rutger-st., with stable in the rear, and right of alley-way. Gas, Croton-water, bath, &c. Can be seen from 11 to 4. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st of May, or furniture will be sold, No. 71 East 16th-st., between 3d and Irving-place. Apply at No. 154 3d-av., in the shoe-store. L. J. HALL.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 164 and 163 West 36th-st., complete with all improvements. Rents moderate. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st. before 10 or after 3 o'clock. Houses to be seen at all hours.

FARM TO LET.—AT THROG'S NECK—Of 150 acres; it is situated directly on Long-Island Sound, and is easy of access to the City by steamboat or by the Harlem cars; distance from City Hall fifteen miles. For particulars, apply to O. C. FARRIS, No. 21 Union-square.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 185 Spring-st., near Broadway. Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand. Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

TO LEASE.—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 38th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET OR FOR SALE.—On the south side of 37th-st., 75 feet west of Lexington-av., the four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

BAKERY TO LET.—The bakery on the corner of Perry and Greenwich sts. The upper part will be let separate. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. 49 Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal—four rooms on second floor, one in attic, and back basement. Water, range and baths. For particulars, inquire at No. 230 9th-av., or No. 62 Fulton-st. Rent $300.

OFFICES TO LET.—A very handsome suite of offices in the Corn Exchange Bank Building, consisting of three spacious rooms on the second flight, all well lighted, and now occupied by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Also, one suite in basement, consisting of two rooms. Apply at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Four rooms, communicating by folding-doors, on second-floor of building No. 56 Wall-st. Also, two rooms on the first-floor of same building, to be let from 1st of May. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., third-story, front room.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story store and building, No. 484 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby; the premises are in perfect order, and are well adapted for any business requiring manufacturing facilities, in connection with salesroom. Its position also affords the advantage of doing a Broadway business at one-half of Broadway rents. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—No. 7 Bowery and No. 6 Division-st., in the conspicuous building at the head of Chatham-square, known as the Mechanics' Institute Building, a first-rate stand for business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

STORE, BASEMENT, AND LOFTS TO LET.—No. 11 Cedar-st., near Pearl-st. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 200 4th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 80 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET.—No. [illegible] William-st. [illegible] for any wholesale business, being [illegible] feet deep, with an entrance on the [illegible] William-st. Inquire of HILLIS & BROTHERS, fourth story.

STORE TO LET.—At No. 227 Fulton-st., on the southwest corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts. Good stand for any kind of business. Apply to MAIN & REYNOLDS, in the basement.

STORE TO LET.—The large 3-story brick store, corner Hudson and Charles sts., formerly occupied as a furniture store. Apply at No. 525 Washington-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 23d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET.—Situated at the junction of 9th-av. and corners of Hudson, 13th and 14th sts.; lately occupied by the Salamander Marbleized Iron Company. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting new and rents low. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEADY STEAM-POWER.—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South sts. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depot. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

ROOMS TO LET.—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A neat house in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, containing from 10 to 12 rooms, convenient to Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Rent promptly paid. Address K. N., for three days, Box No. 1,281 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A two-story attic or three-story house, with water and gas throughout, within fifteen or twenty minutes' walk of Grand-st. or Bowery. Address, for one week, W. H. B., Box 4,112 Post-Office.

ONE-HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED.—(New one preferred) by a small, quiet family, without children. It must be in a good location, above 14th-st. A family desiring a respectable and responsible tenant for one or more years, will address O., *Times Office*, describing situation.

WANTED TO RENT.—A good house in the village of Orange, N. J.; it must be within ten minutes' walk of the Depot, well shaded, a good well of water on the premises, and with at least half an acre of land attached. Address ESSEX, *Times Office*.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
We will fill orders for warrants with promptness.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 2 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN B. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES F. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,220,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,336,996 91.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, or their authorized attorneys, upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the first day of April next.
GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.
AUSTENS,
Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual coupons on the Bonds of this Company heretofore due and remaining unpaid, will be paid on presentation at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st. FREDERICK H. SMITH, President Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 3, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollars per share, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

COAL.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $15 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 3 Wall-st., (Treasurer's office,) or at the yard, corner of 37th-st. and 8th-av. Coal can be burnt at either place. S. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price by HENRY ROBINSON, No. [illegible] Front-st. and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, EXCHANGES AND [illegible]
OFFICE OF STEVENS & [illegible],
No. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS and business paper negotiated.
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. [illegible] William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1856.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK.—$2,800,000 AT FIVE PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN FORTY-TWO YEARS. $1,000,000 AT SIX PER CENT., REDEEMABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, April 7, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two million eight hundred thousand dollars of Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a Public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853; and by an ordinance of the Common Council of said City, approved by the Mayor, February 22, 1856.

The said Stock will consist of twenty-eight thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1898.

Sealed proposals will also be received and opened, at the same time and place, for a loan of one million dollars, for which certificates will be issued, to be called "The Central Park Assessment Fund," consisting of sixteen thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, in pursuance of the one hundred and ninetieth section of the act entitled "An Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one act," passed April 2, 1813; and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed February 29th, 1856, which stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the fifth day of February, 1886.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and accepted by them, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Those persons who have awards due them on the Central Park, if they offer terms more favorable to the interests of the City than those who make cash bids, can receive certificates of stock for the amount of their awards immediately after the bids are decided on, carrying interest from the date of the confirmation of the awards. In case the same person or property is assessed, the person claiming the award will be required to pay the amount of assessment, with interest thereon, from the time of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, to the Collector of Assessments, before the delivery of the certificate.

The Act of 1853, for laying out the Park, provides for levying a tax annually for the payment of interest on the stock to be issued; and the Act of 1813, under authority of which this loan, provides not only for pledging the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the final redemption of the stock issued, but also enacts that all the revenues of the Corporation "are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock, and shall continue so pledged until the final redemption thereof; and that in case the said revenues be not sufficient to satisfy and pay the whole of the said interest, then, and in that case, the faith of the State shall be, and the same is hereby, pledged to pass such acts as shall, from time to time, be necessary, enabling the Mayor, &c., to raise by tax," such sum as shall be requisite to supply every such deficiency. In addition to this, the 7th section of the Act of 1853, for taking land for the Park, declares, that all the lands thus taken shall be "irrevocably pledged" for the payment of the debt contracted therefor.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for five per cent. Central Park Fund," or "Proposal for Central Park six per cent. Fund," as the case may be. And the proposition for one or both funds may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and addressed to "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 1 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible].—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large [illegible] value, with additional security of a sinking fund. [illegible]

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Railroads from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, through [illegible] [illegible] Western Valley [illegible]. The attention of all parties [illegible] is invited to the [illegible] exhibit of the Company [illegible] at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., or T. T. [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue [illegible] new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co. and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. [illegible] with as much dispatch as the [illegible] the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchange may be made. [illegible] the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of [illegible] which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. [illegible] HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds secured by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an equal mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors. WILLIAM BEMENT, Treasurer. New-York, March 11, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 19th, both days inclusive. WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to C. S. ROBERTS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with names, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] Bonds. CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] Bonds. CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 7 per cent. Bonds. $[illegible],000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 22 Wall-st.

$75,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants, on first-class productive real estate, in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to S. B. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st. Also, for sale that new three-story brick house and lot No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., price $5,500. Apply as above. It contains baths, gas, &c.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On first-class improved property in this City; also, $20,000 to invest in Bonds and Mortgages, at a reasonable Discount. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

WASHBURN & VANDERBURGH.—No. [illegible] William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$12,000.—$5,000, $2,000, WANTED.—On Bond and Mortgage on City property worth double the amount. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

CORNING & BRITTON.—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities.
GEO. W. CORNING. GEO. F. BRITTON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the proof that successful competition with the best of foreign make. [illegible] with confidence depend upon [illegible] supply of this Paint, which will be found in [illegible] [illegible] and terms arranged on the most liberal [illegible]. SAMUEL [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible]

ZINC [illegible] COMPANY.—The [illegible] AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale [illegible] superior white and colored Zinc Paints [illegible] [illegible] MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE [illegible] BUILDING LOTS, TO [illegible]—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, the following [illegible] property to the highest bidder, viz.:

On [illegible]-avenue—Four lots on the southwest corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st., each 25 by 100 feet; four lots [illegible] corner [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st., each 25 by 100.

On Broadway—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., each about [illegible] feet by [illegible].

On [illegible]-avenue—Four lots on west side [illegible]-av., [illegible] the northwest corner of [illegible]-st., each [illegible] by [illegible].

On [illegible]-avenue—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. [illegible] the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On Twenty-seventh-street—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th ava., on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On Fifty-sixth-street—Five lots south side 56th-st., [illegible] feet west of [illegible]-av.

On [illegible]-street—Eight lots on the south side of [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs., each of full size, commencing [illegible] feet from the [illegible]-av.

On [illegible]-avenue—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of [illegible]-st., commencing about 100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full dimensions.

On [illegible]-street—Eight lots on the north side of [illegible], commencing about 25 feet west of the 2d-av., [illegible].

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. [illegible] per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

[illegible] of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 26th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

Spring-st.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the [illegible] corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. [illegible]; the lot is 24 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on west side, and [illegible] feet 3 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Also—The lot, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.; [illegible] feet 6 inches front, 22 feet 8 inches rear, by [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on west side, and [illegible] feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

Mott-st.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 231 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

Spring-st.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 23, with the 3-story brick-front dwelling, and 3-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 31 feet front, 26 feet 3 inches rear, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on west side, and 104 feet [illegible] inches on east side, be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 18 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ROBERT D. ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSES ON CLERMONT-AVENUE AND DUFFIELD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—COGSWELL & ANDERSON will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 5 Court-st., the following property: Two English basement houses on Clermont-av., between Green and Fulton avs., 21-8 by 36, each lot 21-8 by 100, with all the modern improvements, gas, range, hot water boilers, copper [illegible], cast-iron sinks, dumb waiters, speaking tubes, and bells, &c. Also, a two-story and basement frame house in Duffield-st., 19 by 30, and two-story extension, 11 by 16; lot 19 by 85, 60 feet north from Fulton-av., containing 9 rooms, 6 pantries, gas-pipes and fixtures, lot well laid out with various kinds of shrubbery, grape vines, &c. For terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneers. COGSWELL & ANDERSON, Merchants' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st.

Also, [illegible] of ground and frame dwelling, containing [illegible] rooms, situated on east side of Spencer-st., [illegible] feet north of Myrtle-av.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March [illegible], with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

[illegible] the stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 29.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces [illegible], rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities [illegible] in the catalogue, they may rely upon [illegible] their full supplies.

The catalogue is now ready.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, [illegible] tons; length, [illegible] feet; breadth, 25 feet 7 inches; depth, 8 feet; cylinder, [illegible] inches to [illegible] stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A [illegible] PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four lots, [illegible] feet on Broadway, and 120 feet on [illegible], in the village of Astoria, L. I. [illegible] commanding an extensive view of New-York City, East River and the surrounding country. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

[illegible] MILLER, Auctioneer.

MILLER & [illegible].—Will sell at auction by order of the Assignee of L. J. COOSTAR, on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Coal Exchange, No. [illegible] Pine-st., the lease of the long-established Coal Yard Nos. 33 and 35 Stanton-st., having two years to run from the 1st May next. The premises are admirably adapted for the coal business, having all the [illegible] for conducting the same, such as stables, [illegible], &c. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—E. R. FRANKLIN will sell, at the seed-store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., a choice collection of Camellia Japonicas, Deutzias, Cinerarias, &c., with a large assortment of other choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm. Wilson, [illegible] and Astoria. Also, a few of the new and beautiful Chinese plant Dielytra Spectabilis, in full flower, for which orders will be received at No. 45 West 14th-st.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., near John—Extensive and peremptory sale of [illegible] new and second-hand furniture, comprising all articles in the line; also, paintings, mirrors, [illegible], China and glass ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale positive; for particulars, see *Herald*.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS.—On THURSDAY morning, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling-house, cor. of Broadway and 31st-st., the whole of the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture, comprising every article required in housekeeping. For particulars see *Herald*.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, of a general assortment, finished in the most substantial manner. Parlor, dining-room, chamber and basement furniture in rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany. Also, piano-fortes, mirrors, paintings, [illegible] ware, &c., worthy of attention.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK.—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 443 Broadway, near Grand-st., a large stock of elegant [illegible] made furniture, parlor suites, bureaus, bookcases, [illegible] chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF PLATED WARES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN BOYD will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Ann-st., near [illegible], by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large lot of plated forks, spoons, ladles, and baskets, &c., together with a large assortment of household furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE HORSE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., auction sales of horses, wagons, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock. Persons having property to dispose of will please call and have it registered. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A deposit [illegible] will be allowed.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—OF Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 56 feet 8 inches front on Broad-st., and 107 feet ten inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 109 feet has [illegible] 75 feet 9 inches, for the distance of 67 [illegible]; it is about 200 feet deep on the north [illegible], with a commodious alley on the [illegible] a front of 75 feet. The hotel was [illegible], and is a very substantial mansion, [illegible] the whole front and is about 140 feet deep, [illegible] stories high, besides a basement and [illegible].

The [illegible] will be set up at the price of $25,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, [illegible]. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Susanna H. Nevins, deceased.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 45 and [illegible] West Third-st., where [illegible] a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, [illegible], Bills of Exchange, and Collection [illegible], &c. References—[illegible] Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MESSRS. C. S. FRANCIS & CO.—Beg leave to inform the trade that their invoice has been withdrawn from the Philadelphia Trade Sale, and that the only invoice of their books to be sold this Spring will be in the regular New-York Trade Sale, by Messrs. BANGS, BRO. & CO., on the 19th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN S. BANTA, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GERARD & BETTS will sell on MONDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 153 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn—By order of the Assignee—STOCK OF DRUGS, ELEGANT FIXTURES, LEASE OF STORE, &c.—The entire stock, fixtures, lease, good-will, &c., of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, &c., contained in the above store. The fittings of the store are of the most elegant kind, being exceedingly rich and elaborate in design and finish. Plate glass show-windows, marble tile floor, marble top counters, plate glass show cases, French platform scales, &c., including all the fixtures, fittings, &c., of a first-class store.

The lease (which will be sold immediately after the above) is a very valuable one, having three years to run from 1st May next.

The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder. All particulars in relation to stock, lease, &c., may be obtained on the premises any day prior to the sale.

C. P. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 130 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 25 by 99 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Bank-st.; house 21 feet 4½ inches by 35 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4½ inches by 81 feet. 75th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; each 25 by 102 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn—Nos. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, built in the best manner; houses 20 by 36 feet, lots 20 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NINTH-AVENUE LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 8 lots on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 49th-st., each 25 feet 1¼ inches front by 100 feet deep.

Also, 3 lots on the east side of 9th-av., commencing 21 feet 4 inches north of 49th-st., each 25 feet 1¼ inches front by 100 feet deep.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a new stock of household articles, consisting of tête-à-têtes, easy and rocking chairs, sofas, Grecian and gothic bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany rosewood cottage bedsteads, centre and sofa tables, marble tops; rosewood library bookcases, spring and curled hair mattresses, dress and plain bureaus, wardrobes, lounges, and lounge bedsteads, oval mirrors, 20 handsome oil-paintings, hall stands, superior pillar and octagon extension dining tables, book stands, etageres, crockery and China; 20,000 Havana cigars, matting, feather beds, bolsters and pillows—with 2d-hand articles from counting-rooms and dwellings. Storage free until 1st May.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 26th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

250 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., 250 cases boots, shoes and brogans, fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Regular auction sale every Thursday.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several Docks and Slips belonging to the Corporation, which are to be leased from the 1st day of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years. The number and location of the Piers and Slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers may be seen at the same place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain.
PETER P. VORHEES, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Ch. F. C. C. Councilmen, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. 277 Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appointments belonging to said yard, viz.: a brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS.—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz.*

HARMONIUMS OF ALEXANDRE OF PARIS.—A few of these splendid instruments just received. They are the best substitutes for the organ yet known, and are admirably adapted for the use of small churches. Prices from $60 to $225, according to the size and number of stops. Illustrated price lists, with full description of the instruments, forwarded free, on application to THOMAS BAKER, 827 Broadway, New-York. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchasing.

WILLIAM MILLER'S—Modern improved premium PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others made in this City. The superior tone delights the ear of all who hear them. His terms being cash only, enable him to sell them at greatly reduced prices. He also offers to hire out new Pianos by the month, with privilege of buying. A call at the well-stocked manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to examine the variety of splendid instruments, is respectfully solicited.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $90, $160 and $175; melodeons for $35, $65 and $60. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bought for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6¾ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $325, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, in elegant case, made by best maker, and cost $450, will be sold for $250, been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 P. M. Considered, by best judges, superior to any other piano made.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. Gilbert & Co.'s much-admired instruments, with or without the Æolian, with the new diagonal scale, are not equaled by those of any other make. A fine assortment at all prices, on easy terms, at the Warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HASLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RARE CHANCE.—A first-rate Rosewood round-corner Piano forte, of most beautiful touch and tone, and fully warranted, will be sold exceedingly low for cash. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

A BARGAIN.—Half cash, a new 7-octave Piano, No. 112 Macdougal-st., second floor, rear.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. B. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. B. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 94 Wall-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1854, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WARD & KINGSLEY, Attorneys Albany.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of [illegible], in which he has treated more than [illegible] cases, without one instance of failure. The [illegible] are [illegible], and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON deems it proper to state that many have been deceived by the pretenses of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs; patients are respectfully invited to call, in the last place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" of numerous diseases, &c. Office No. 46 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and consequently recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKE, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, an [illegible] diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

THOSE SUFFERING—From bilious attacks, sour stomach, sick headache, dyspepsia, or other difficulties arising from deranged liver, will find D. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR a sure cure—call at No. 186 Front-st., and try it gratis. Sold by SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, No. 186 Front-st.; DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway; GUION, No. 127 Bowery, HOWLAND, No. 224 Canal-st., and druggists generally.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings Nos. 536, 538 and 540 Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore. J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS.—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection, and at uncommonly low prices, at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 152 Grand-st., near Centre Market.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 9 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Sufferns, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 3:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Llave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 8:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 33d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fares, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

at 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE—From and after March 4, 1856, the Sunday Mail Train will be discontinued.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular Daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number of pupils will have been enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASON,
WM. S. SEE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 13th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect—a system which not only [illegible] knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 309 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

$1.50—FOR 10 WRITING LESSONS, OR 16 FOR $2.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., at reduced terms, for this week only, at M. PAINE'S, No. 232 Grand-st., New-York, No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Several private rooms and separate instruction. "In 12 lessons Col. PAINE will learn any person to write an easy, expeditious hand."—*Newport News.*

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Professor J. GOVIN, from Havana, continues receiving ladies and gentlemen for thorough instruction in the above language, at No. 96 Degraw-st., from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., at his Academy, No. 77½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms—$6 per month or $14 per quarter, all in advance.

TO YOUNG AMERICANS.—C. FABREGON, a French teacher, will deliver, in the morning, from 6 to 9 o'clock, a course of French lessons. Apply, between 12 and 6 P. M., to office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 72 Franklin-st. Translations in French attended to by the same.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No Berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.......Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston......Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York......Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon..........110
In second cabin..........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 3. For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail May 3.

FOR GIBRALTER, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. A most desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy and Austria. The ship is in the most perfect order, and passengers will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.

At Malta she will connect with steamers running to Constantinople, Alexandria, in Egypt, &c.

Price to Gibraltar, $125; to Malta or Trieste $150.

A few Second-Class passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONDON—Calling at Cork each way for passengers. The new and powerful screw steamer BRENDA is appointed to sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, and will take a limited number of first, second and third-class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the Africa will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¼ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior Iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 3 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 37 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest prices the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William-st., N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, AMBROTYPISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—We have for sale nitrate silver, pure; cyanide potass, fused; cyanide potass, granular; chloride gold, chloride gold and sodium, hypo sulph. soda, sulphuric ether, collodion, bromine, quicksilver, acetic chemically pure, resublimed iodine, and a full assortment of pure chemicals, American and foreign. SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible].—To DANIEL [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 20th day of November, 1855; on ninety-six dollars and forty-one cents thereof, interest from first November, 1855; on five hundred dollars thereof, and interest on five hundred dollars thereof, from the first day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 19, 1856.

FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1856. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the opening of the Ninth-av. from Bloomingdale Road to One hundred and Twenty-fifth street in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the sum of $[illegible], awarded "to unknown owners" by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, for lands taken on said avenue between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth sts., is claimed by Leonard Kirby and Valentine Kirby; and that we shall apply to the Supreme Court for an order that such moneys be paid to them, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held before one of the Justices thereof at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. THAYER & ARNOUX, Att'ys. for L. and V. Kirby, No. 135 Nassau-st.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

PETER D. LAFORGE, RICHARD DONGAN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM RITCHIE, No. 109 [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. SWEENEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 106 and 108 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1855.

PHILIP McENTEE, PATRICK CASSIDY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD HERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 108 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.

JOHN McLAREN, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 5th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the XIth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XIth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and no proposals will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward.

WM. JONES, Jr.,
JACOB BAYNOR,
JACOB LEON,
Committee.

New-York, March 5, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, till the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. [illegible], situated in Madison, near Scammel-st., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

JAMES P. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
J. R. BRINSMADE,
Z. C. INSLEE,
WADE B. WORRALL,
Building Com.

New-York, March 5, 1856.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—15 cents per pound on excess—Time from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through to California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LeRoy, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—THROUGH TICKETS GIVEN.—The only Line in which passengers can receive berths on the Pacific Steamers. The New-York and California Steamship Line, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Fifty pounds of baggage free—all over, 15 cents per pound. Days of sailing, 9th and 24th of each month. Through in advance of the "Mails," and 500 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, March 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. For information or passage, apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green. Stamped letters taken at 6¼ cents.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP.—Beautiful engravings of the PACIFIC and her saloons, will appear in No. 15 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, issued next Saturday, March 15, together with magnificent Winter Views of Niagara Falls, and all other engravings, and all the news of the week.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 8th of April. For passage, apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $[illegible]; Pilatka, $[illegible].

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesday and Saturday.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, March 22.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain LEWIS PARRISH, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South will experience no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.—The U. S. M. Steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCH, will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 21, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from her pier, No. 4 North River, foot of Robinson-st. No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

[illegible]

CRUEL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.—The Ravenna (O.) Democrat contains the following account of the brutal treatment of a little boy by his father, one THOS. LEWIS. Lewis is a drinking man, and a man of the most furious passion. He struck his boy with a barn shovel, cleaving his scalp to the skull. He then kicked him out of doors, kicked him in the mouth, rubbed his face in the snow, afterwards dragged him into the house, swore he would cut his head off, and made a deadly thrust at him with a butcher-knife, which the boy, by a quick movement, escaped. His father then knocked him down, and left him bleeding upon the floor. On a former occasion, LEWIS pointed a loaded gun at the boy, and under a threat to shoot him made him climb a telegraph pole. A short time before the death of his wife, they lost a young child. While his wife was on her sick, and, as it proved, death bed, LEWIS went to the grave, dug up the child, took it from the coffin, tore off its shroud, and thrust the child into the bed of his dying wife, saying, with horrid imprecations, "that she might have her child if she made such a fuss about it." [illegible]

From the [illegible] Journal, Marion, Grant Co., Ia.

A CHILD'S BODY EXHUMED—INHUMAN TREATMENT—[illegible]—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle a most revolting affair in this village. On Monday, 10th inst., an Irishman living in the west suburbs, going by the name of [illegible], called at the cabinet shop of S. [illegible], and wanted a coffin for a child by 10 o'clock, and seemed in much of a hurry for it, as he said the corpse was swelling, and he wanted to put it away. The workmen told him that he could not have it before 3 o'clock, at which he seemed disappointed, but finally he waited for it. At the hour he called to take it, when the workman, WILLIAM [illegible], offered to go to the house and open and close the coffin, as is usual for the undertaker to do, which was also objected to by the Irishman, saying he could do it himself. The child was accordingly buried that evening, none but a very few Irish persons attending its interment.

The [illegible] says: The body was exhumed. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the [illegible] Democrat.

BLOODY RENCONTRE—NOSE BIT OFF—STABBING.—Hardly a day passes without recording a scene of violence in our heretofore peaceable city. At a late hour on Thursday night two young men, W. [illegible] MORRISON, of Lexington, and [illegible] KERR, of this county, had a bloody fight in the hall of the [illegible] House, resulting in the mutilation of the one, and the desperately wounding the other. [illegible]

[illegible]

STABBING AND DEATH IN NEBRASKA.—We are greatly grieved, to be compelled to record this week, the occurrence of a serious affray on the Elk Horn River, in Nebraska Territory, about 35 miles west of Omaha, on Friday evening, which resulted in the death of [illegible] WYNN, and the serious stabbing of [illegible] SNOW, both well-known residents of this [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Disputed Judgeship—Judge Clarke's Decision.

The following decision was rendered on Monday by Judge CLARKE, concerning the validity of the acts of Judge DAVIES. It explains itself:

[illegible] *vs.* [illegible]—CLARKE, *J.*—I hold the order of [illegible] void in this case, on the ground that it was granted by Mr. Davies, who, for the reasons heretofore stated by Judge [illegible] and myself, we consider not a Judge *de facto* of this Court. [illegible]

[illegible] which prompted us to recognize Mr. Peabody as Judge *de facto*, would require us to acknowledge the validity of the acts of Mr. Davies, as the actual occupant under the color of title. But unless this should happen, or until a judgment shall be recovered by Mr. Davies against Mr. Peabody in an action between them, we cannot, without palpable inconsistency, give legal effect to the acts or orders of the former, as a Justice of this Court.

No one can deplore more deeply than I do, the consequences of this state of things. The dignity of the tribunal and the administration of justice, by the delays and confusion which it produces, are alike affected by it. I can only hope, however, that it will be terminated before long, in some way, suggested by the patriotism and good sense of one or both of the claimants.

For the reasons above stated, and only for those, the order is set aside and vacated without costs.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Since the introduction of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of liquor-mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and call on the Press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts, and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists and grocers in the City. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Originality is the most profitable commodity a man can deal in now-a-days. KNOX, the hatter, is aware of this fact, and four times a year illustrates his comprehension of it by issuing styles of head gear for gentlemen that take the beaux by storm, and become the town talk. Everybody is engaged at present in praising his new style of hat. It is elegant, unsurpassably elegant, and is for the Spring. Do you hear? Would you be without one of these superb head coverings? You might as well be without a character. KNOX's headquarters are at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856.

LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats,
ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is surprising to see how this favorite Theatre is nightly crowded, but when we read the variety of the entertainments the mystery is solved at once. Drama, Spectacle and Pantomime, with Dancing and Singing. To-night the new Spectacle of the "Arabian Nights," the Pantomime of "Love and Physic," and Drama of "Silver Knife."

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO. would respectfully call the attention of the out-of-town and City trade to their stock of new goods, comprising every variety of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, gold pens, &c. Salesroom, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found the famous "Lownds' patent pen and pencil," in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist* is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary disease, and is published on the 1st of every month. Specimen numbers sent, on application to the Editor. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Last night, a little after midnight, Officer BENJAMIN GRAY, discovered that a small dwelling in Dehaven's Court was on fire. Smoke was issuing from the second story windows. The Officer gave the alarm and aroused a man and his wife who slept in the third story. Upon proceeding to the second story room some articles of clothing were found to be burning; the fire was speedily extinguished, and the smoke was allowed to escape from the room, when a horrible sight was presented. It seems that an old lady named ANNA BARBARA FOSTER, occupied the room. She was found sitting in a chair quite dead, with all her clothes burned off and her body dreadfully scarified. It is not known how the fire originated. The deceased was eighty years of age. The Coroner held an inquest in the case this afternoon. From circumstances it is believed that the old lady was rubbing herself with alcohol, for a swelling in the limbs, at the time she took fire. The jury rendered a verdict of death from burns accidentally received. The deceased leaves several grown up children.—*Phila. Bulletin, 11th.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, according to the Order of Friends, WILLIAM H. THORNE to OPHELIA, daughter of Isaac Carpenter, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, of croup, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest child of William H. and Louisa M. Lee, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 12, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of the parents, No. 60 West 26th-st.

In this City, on Monday morning, March 10, EMILY, daughter of Stewart Brown, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 21 Waverley-place, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, Wednesday.

In this City, on Sunday evening, March 9, after a protracted illness, Mr. SAMUEL B. TRIMBLE, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 304 West 19th-st. His remains will be taken, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock, to the Moravian Cemetery, S. I., for interment.

On Tuesday evening, March 11, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL HARRIOTT, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 11, SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence. His remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 11, JAMES HENRY, son of James E. and Elizabeth Myrick, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, corner Gates and Franklin avs., this day, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., at 10 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Orange Co., N. Y., for interment.

At Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday, March 7, after many years of painful suffering, endured with remarkable Christian resignation, Mrs. MARY ROE, wife of Gabriel Seeley, aged 54 years and 14 days.

At Philadelphia, on Sunday, March 9, JANE TORREY, wife of Rev. William E. Schenck, aged 34 years.

Funeral services in the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

At Whampoa, China, on Friday, Dec. 7, 1855, of dysentery, ROBERT G. HUNTINGTON, aged 19 years and 8 months, son of E. G. H. Huntington, of New-York City.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, Mrs. MARGARET MANSFIELD, wife of John Mansfield, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Canal-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, March 10, MARIA O'GARA, wife of John O'Gara, and daughter of the late [illegible], aged 26 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

At Fort Hamilton, on Monday, March 10, Col. JAMES C. [illegible], aged 60 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Fort Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 11.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	95½	700 Harlem Railroad	20½
1,000 Louisiana 6s	90	100 do. b60	20¾
1,000 I. ar. 2d M. Bds	75½	100 do. b60	20¾
8,000 Erie Conv. bs. '71	85½	100 do. s3	20½
3,000 Erie Bds. of '75	80½	300 Reading Railroad	90½
500 do.	80½	100 do.	90¾
2,000 Hud. R. 3d mt. bs	77	100 do.	90¾
5,000 H. F. MM Bds. b	68¾	100 do. s10	90½
5,000 do. b3	68	100 do.	90½
8,000 Ill. C. RR Bds	88¼	100 do. b60	90½
21,000 do.	88	100 do. s10	90½
2,000 do.	87½	300 do. s10	90¾
2,000 N. Y. C. Sub. Bs. b3	84	50 do.	90¾
10 Union Bank	101½	50 do.	90¾
20 Home Ins. Co.	100	100 do. b60	90½
200 Nic. Transit Co.	21	132 Mich. Cen. R. R.	99
700 do.	21	100 do. b60	98¼
250 do. b30	21¼	617 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	94¾
100 do. b60	21½	14 Panama Railroad	103¼
900 do. b30	21½	100 do.	103¾
100 do. b30	21¼	400 do. b60	104
300 do. s3	21¼	50 do. b30	104
400 do. b60	21½	200 do.	103¾
100 Penn. Coal Co. b60	98¼	20 Clev. C. & Cin.	107½
50 do.	98¼	300 Ill. Central RR	97¼
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	23¾	300 do. s3	97¾
100 do. s30	23	100 do. s30	97¾
1050 do.	23	25 do.	97¾
250 do. s30	23¾	200 do. b60	98
123 N. Y. Central R. R.	91½	84 Sixth Av. RR	[illegible]
200 do. b60	91¾	150 Cl. & Pitts RR s3	66¼
350 do. s3	91½	100 Clev. & Tol. RR s3	77
412 Erie Railroad	57	50 do.	78
150 do. s30	57¼	250 do. b60	78¾
300 do. b3	57	300 do. b3	78
250 do.	57	100 do. s3	77¾
100 do. b30	57¼	6 Chi. & Rock Isl'd RR	95
100 do. s10	57½	100 do. s15	94¾
100 do. b60	57½	50 do.	94¾
100 Hudson R. R. b60	33½	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R. b30	112½
50 do.	33½	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85
100 do. s30	33½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$100,000 M. S. & N. I. Sinking Fund Int. ad...81@88
4,000 Memphis City 6s, 1855, Int. ad.... 63½
3,000 Flushing R. R. 2d mtge., Int. ad.... 55
1,000 Chic. & R. I. R. R., 1st mtge., Int. ad. 91½
4,000 New-Albany & Salem R.R. 8s, Int. ad. 72
6,000 Maysville & Lexington Railroad 6s.. 5
80 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express........50

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,600 Har. 1st M. Bds.	86	1700 Reading R. R. s3	90¾
1,500 Ill. Central Bds.	88	500 do. b60	91¼
10 American Exch. Bk.	112½	2000 do. s10	90¾
17 City Bank	125	500 do. b60	91
100 Nic. Transit Co.	22¼	400 do. b10	91
100 Cumb. Coal Co. s30	23	300 do.	90½
100 Erie R. R. s30	57	200 do.	90¾
400 do. s3	57¼	110 do. s30	90¾
100 do. b3	57¼	100 do. s3	90¾
50 do. b30	57¼	100 Harlem R. R. b60	22½
200 do. s3	57	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3	77¾
300 do. s10	57	500 do.	78
200 do. b3	57	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. b3	94¼
200 do. s60	56¾	50 Mich. Central R. R.	98
300 do.	56¾	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91¾
100 do. b60	57	50 do. s10	91¾
300 do. b30	57		

TUESDAY, March 11—P. M.

The Stock Market closed with more activity than usual of late, this afternoon, though at irregular prices, the *Bears* having the decided advantage in Erie, and their opponents the turn of the market in Reading. Cash sales of Erie were made at and an eighth below 57 on the regular list, and 56¾ afterwards in the Street, and a leading operator for the decline sold 1,000 shares, buyer 60 days, at 57 at the close of business. The contracts in the Stock have much increased of late, and now that the price is down 2⅞@3 ₩ cent. from the top rates in February, to suit certain operators who then sold out, we may at least look for a little more spirit in the dealings at the Board. The decline in Reading, noticed yesterday, has also induced a larger business, and about 6,000 shares were taken this afternoon at 90¾@91 ₩ cent., after selling in the morning at 90½, cash. The Western Road Stocks were steady, and, with the exception of Toledo, disposed to a firmer tone. Nicaragua Transit shares rose 1 ₩ cent. State and Railway Bonds, without marked variation in prices, were steady under a light business.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $187,170; disbursed $32,296, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,883,984. About $300,000 in Bullion goes to Boston this afternoon for export by the Cunard steamer to-morrow. Exchange on London closed firm at 109⅝@109¾; on Paris, 5.18¾@5.17½. The offering of transient bills of the first-class was limited for this packet, and most of the sales to-day were at the outside rate. The supply of Money was again free. The Domestic Exchange and Collection Brokers received heavy remittances from the West this morning by the back mails, which had been retarded by the last snow storm.

The following retrospective view of the Specie movement in the months of March, April, May and June of last year, is not without interest at the present time. The course of the New-York Money Market pending this movement was almost uniformly to ease, although it will be noticed that as much as $7,185,693 in bullion was exported in a single month.

SPECIE MOVEMENT—MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1855.

	Export. New-York.	Export. Boston.	Together.
March	$2,298,697	$1,929,282	$4,227,979
April	3,313,447	1,574,738	4,888,185
May	5,820,152	1,365,541	7,185,693
June	3,862,393	1,741,815	5,604,208
Total 4 m's.	$14,794,689	$7,111,376	$21,906,065

Received in the above months from California	$11,991,609
New-York Bank reserve diminished	1,445,546
New-York Sub-Treasury balance dim'hd.	1,741,008
Together	$15,178,163
Leaving, supplied from interior	6,727,902
Total, as above	$21,906,065

Thus far, the present season, the export for March from New-York and Boston, is $800,000 short of last year. The receipts from California promise to be larger, and there is an extraordinary sum of $7,750,000 to be disbursed from the Sub-Treasury. *Per contra*, the Custom-House duties will probably be increased during the four months to the extent of $3,000,000 over the revenue collected at New-York last year.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,497,000	1,687,000	1,905,000	2,542,000
Exports to G. Britain	979,000	646,000	685,000	994,000
Exports to France	321,000	195,000	191,000	193,000
Ex. other For. Ports	305,000	153,000	146,000	179,000
Total Exports	1,605,000	1,194,000	972,000	1,366,000
Stock on hand	650,000	287,000	697,000	823,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	151,000	82,000	96,000	112,000
Exports to G. Britain	59,000	55,000	63,000	36,000
Exports to France	4,000	7,000	6,000	11,000
Ex. other For. Ports	27,000	14,000	20,000	5,000
Total Exports	90,000	76,000	89,000	52,000

The opinions of the crop total have generally returned to the estimate of 3,500,000 bales. The market here for the past week has been less excited, and prices a fraction lower. The sales of Cotton *in transitu* are reported by Mr. WRIGHT at 8,000 bales, and the market rather overstocked with samples from the Gulf ports.

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS, MARCH 3.

DR.	36 City.	133 Country.	Total.
Capital	$31,960,000	$26,277,000	$58,237,000
Net circulation	5,181,508	12,396,081	17,577,594
Deposits	14,670,779	6,124,102	20,794,881
Profits on hand	4,093,577	2,934,483	7,028,060
Total	$55,905,859	$47,731,606	$103,637,465
CR.	36 City.	133 Country.	Total.
Notes, bills of exchange, &c.	$51,891,479	$46,043,488	$97,934,957
Specie	3,395,180	1,056,986	4,452,166
Real estate	619,207	631,135	1,250,342
Total	$55,905,859	$47,731,606	$103,637,465

The article which we copy in another place, from the *Journal of Commerce*, on the New-Haven Railroad Fraud and the litigation growing out of it, is entitled to calm consideration. The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this unfortunate and ill-managed concern is to be held in May. Perhaps the old Stockholders will think over the costs and discredit to which the Road is subjected, and the temptation to which the managing men in the direction and superintendence are exposed, while the Courts and lawyers are making snail-like progress in settling the frauds of SCHUYLER.

A single point of additional discredit is worthy of mention. The management have attempted to press the *Seven* ₩ cent. Bondholders into an exchange of the obligations of the Company, created in perfect faith, for a *Six* ₩ cent. mortgage made in contemplation of a wrong upon the holders of the Schuyler certificates. Some of the local Bondholders have been persuaded into the operation. There are others, however, both at home and abroad who justly regard it as an attempt to diminish the rate of interest, while impairing the legal or equitable validity of the contract. They have not made the exchange. We have recently seen letters from the Continent of Europe, written by the holders of the 7 ₩ cents., who treat the proposition in its true light and bearing, regarding the existing 7 ₩ cent. Bonds as the superior security, and as less liable to be contested by the outraged creditors of the Company, who have laid attachments on the property in anticipation of the mortgage. The practical truth about the whole matter is, that the sooner the compromise heretofore suggested, and now so cogently repeated by our cotemporary, is gone into, the better for all parties. The property will else go to rack, if not to irretrievable ruin.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—LOANS.

Redeemable.	Five per cents.	Six per cents.
1856-'59	$574,769	$301,489
1860-'69	2,896,968	945,768
1870-'79	589,000	2,939,856
1880-'85	135,647	4,688,161
After 1885		3,837,330
Total	$3,446,375	$12,702,614
		3,446,375
Total old City and District debt		$16,148,989
1854-'55 North Western R. R. Bonds		375,000
Municipal issues since consolidation		242,200
1856 New Coupon Municipal Bonds		1,000,000
Grand Total		$17,766,189

The above figures are compiled—with the exception of the new coupon municipal loan of $1,000,000 since created, to fund floating indebtedness—from the annual report of the City Comptroller, Jan. 3, 1856, showing the amount and dates of the loans, *after deducting the cancelled Sinking Funds.*

Population in 1850	417,000
Population Jan. 1856 estimated	500,000
Real Estate taxables, 1854	$129,347,948
Miscellaneous taxables	32,697,956
Total taxables	162,045,904
Assessment on the above in 1855	2,009,098
Penn. R. R. and other stocks owned by City	8,694,335
Income from which, in 1855, was	400,391
Interest on Funded Debt 1855	965,905

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the Terre Haute and Alton Road, recently opened to through traffic:

"This important road, which was opened for through traffic a few days since, is, we are gratified to learn, doing a successful business and affording great satisfaction to the public, giving to St. Louis and Alton a direct and quick line with all the Eastern cities. This work cannot but prove highly advantageous to the interest of St. Louis, passing as it does, through the most fertile part of Illinois, and making a shorter route to the Atlantic cities than any other road.

To our merchants and business men, this road opens a new and important field for their enterprise, passing, as it does, through a rapidly improving section of the country. The road is already doing a large business, and there can be no doubt but what it will be largely increased, so soon as it becomes better known to our business men, and the traveling community. That it must eventually become one of the most important links of railroad communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, there can be no doubt."

Bank Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. KELLY, Chairman of the Bank Committee in the Senate, has introduced a bill into that body for the regulation of banks, which it may be worth the while of parties interested in such legislation to examine.

The following is a brief synopsis of the bill, which had been read twice, and is now on file in the Senate, ready for a third reading:

SECTION 1. Requires the certificate to be filed with the Banking Department upon the organization of a bank, to state the provisions, if any, for the increase of its capital stock, and associates.

SEC. 2. Declares that any change in the articles of association shall not be valid, without filing and recording the certificate of the President and Cashier as to the particulars of such change, with a resolution of the Directors.

SEC. 3. Prohibits any association from commencing business until the President and Cashier shall have filed an affidavit with the Superintendent, setting forth that the whole capital stock specified in the certificate of association has been paid, and requires existing associations, on or before the 1st day of June next, to file with the Superintendent an affidavit stating the actual amount of stock paid in.

SEC. 4. Specifies that mortgages, to be hereafter deposited with the Superintendent as security for circulating notes, shall be upon improved, productive, unencumbered lands within this State, to an amount not exceeding one-half the value of the lands *for farming purposes*, independently of any buildings and perishable improvements thereon, and the Superintendent shall only deliver eighty per cent. of circulating notes upon the amount of such mortgages.

SEC. 5. Provides the forfeiture of the banking privileges of any banking association, taking the place of a Safety Fund Bank under the act of 1849, which shall not, within three years from the date of its organization, deposit $100,000 of security with the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. Declares that an association taking the place of a Safety Fund Bank whose charter has expired, which shall pay out the notes of such Safety Fund Bank, shall be liable therefor, and shall report such circulation in its quarterly returns as part of its circulation and liabilities.

SEC. 7. Provides that an individual banker may bequeath his business of banking, and that such business may be continued by his legatee or heir at law.

SEC. 8. Very stringently prohibits any bank or individual banker, under penalty of one thousand dollars, from receiving or paying out the notes of any association or individual banker, after such association or banker shall have given notice of an intention to discontinue business.

SEC. 9. Defines the manner in which the notes of banks or bankers winding up business may be presented, and how proceedings may be had upon the bond given for securities surrendered under the act of 1851.

SEC. 10. Requires banking associations or bankers to superintend the burning of their notes at the Department within three days after they are returned for burning; and in case of neglect, authorizes the Superintendent to employ a proper person for that purpose.

SEC. 11. Changes the time for issuing the final notice to the holders of notes of an insolvent bank or bankers, from *six* years to *three* years, after the first sale of securities under the act of 1850.

SEC. 12. Directs the Superintendent to destroy the plates of banks which have failed or ceased to do business.

SEC. 13. Authorizes the Superintendent to sell the assets of the City Bank of Buffalo belonging to the Safety Fund.

SEC. 14. Compels the Superintendent to deposit the contributions to the Safety Fund, within three days after receiving them, in such bank in the city of Albany as may pay the highest rate of interest therefor.

SEC. 15. Prohibits any bank, banking association or individual banker, from advertising or "putting forth a sign" as a savings bank.

SEC. 16. Forbids banks and banking associations from dealing in or loaning upon their own stock.

SEC. 17. Restricts the loans of any bank, banking association or individual banker, to fifteen per cent. of the capital, upon the pledge or hypothecation of stocks or bonds, of States, municipal or private incorporations or associations, or either of them, and requires the largest amount of such loan for a current quarter to be stated in the Quarterly Report.

SEC. 18. Amends the items of the Quarterly Reports now required, by inserting the amount of bills of an expired Safety Fund, used or assumed; amount due depositors, "distinguishing the amount held under special deposit, whether to be returned *itself* or bearing interest (?); amount of bills or notes under protest or in judgment; loans to directors or on paper on which directors are responsible as makers or indorsers; loans upon hypothecation or pledge of stocks; the largest amount which has been under loan upon such hypothecation, either directly or indirectly, at any time since the date of the last Quarterly Report; specie in special deposit.

SEC. 19. Defines the towns, banking association, and individual banker.

SEC. 20. Authorizes the Superintendent to invest the moneys in his hands, belonging to the Safety Fund, in the purchase of the stock issued on account of such Fund, due not later than 1859.

Here, then, are *twenty sections* of an act for the further complication of the crude and contradictory legislation already upon our statute books in relation to Banking! *Not one of these sections, so far as we are aware,* is required by the necessity of the the case. We cannot learn that the public or the banks have called for or suggested any of them. Some of them at least are open to grave objections, and nearly all are entirely discordant with the proper spirit and intent of the General Banking Law.

It will appear quite evident, to any one who examines the subject, that the General Banking Law takes away special privileges from Banking, throws it open to the widest competition, and places it upon the footing of ordinary business, except in two respects—the issue of currency, and the limited liability of the shareholders or partners. Except in these respects, Banking especially requires no more legislative interference than brick-making.

The Chartered Banks are fast dying out, and when their charters expire they must close up their affairs or come in under the new system. Their chartered privileges are now, of course, greatly restricted by the competition of the Free Banks, and they pay an annual tax upon their capitals to the Bank Fund, which falls upon those of large capital and relatively small circulation with much severity.

It is mainly with the other system as being the the present policy of the State that we now have to deal. That system very wisely contemplated as of primary importance the security of the bill holder. Many errors in the original law have been corrected, and it is probable the mortgage securities need some further restrictions. In other respects it is difficult to suggest any necessary change in the law except, perhaps, the appointment, on the part of the banks, of an Associate Superintendent or Register, who shall countersign transfers of stock and orders for printing and plates, and supervise the registration and delivery of notes. It might also be useful to declare by law that acts relating to moneyed corporations, passed prior to the General Banking Law, or intended for the Safety Fund system, should not be construed to apply to banking associations and individual bankers. In all other respects the original law is a wise one; it intends to leave bankers to do their own business in their own way, subject only to the general restrictions of the common law. The depositor was supposed to be able to judge for himself, and to protect his own interests, better than the Legislature (which does not usually interfere specially between debtor and creditor) could judge for him or protect him. The limited liability of stockholders, if a special privilege, is not equal to that granted to special partners in ordinary business.

The privilege of issuing paper which is amply secured, and the limited liability of stockholders, which is a far less liberal privilege than that which is enjoyed by special partners in mercantile firms, are not such as should make banks any longer objects of jealousy on the part of the State, or subject them to the annoyance of meddling and impertinent legislation; and they should have the additional *privilege*, at least, of being heard in their own defence in cases like the present, where their rights are to be seriously interfered with.

Now let us look at a few of the main features of Mr. KELLY's bill, and make some inquiry of him as to their purport and effect.

The securities for circulation issued being deposited with the Superintendent, why should a bank be required to call in its entire capital before commencing business? Will it be more likely to conduct its business prudently if it goes into operation with its full capital in its vaults, than if it gradually calls in and gradually loans out that capital—feeling its way as it were—in a business new, it may be, to most of its directors and officers? (Section 3.) Will an affidavit in this respect secure the public against fraud? Will it not rather allay suspicion, and give the artful and dishonest a better opportunity to deceive?

Would a first mortgage on the Astor House for five thousand dollars be a good security at eighty cents on the dollar? and yet of what value for *farming purposes* is the land on which it stands? (Sec. 4.)

What is the nature of the change produced by the notice of an intention to discontinue business, which makes the taking of an ordinary bank-note a very proper transaction on one day, and on the next a grave offence, punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars? (Sec. 8.)

If a debtor to the Bank of America has no property except stock in that Bank, ought the Bank to be forbidden to take the stock as security, and so risk the loss of the debt? (Sec. 16.)

Your notes, Mr. KELLY, (if you can give any,) are good for hundreds of thousands of dollars; but my worthy friend Smith, (John of course,) has not retired from business with a fortune. John, in a small way, wants money; he has had a legacy of a thousand dollars left him by a careful relative, invested in the five per cent. stock of the United States. John only wants the money temporarily, and offers his note at the bank, with his United States Stock, as security; he is told that the act of 1856 prohibits the loaning of over 15 per cent. (why 15 per cent.?) of the capital of the bank on such security. John gets Thomas Nokes to indorse for him, and indorses for Nokes in return. Nokes fails, and honest John pays dearly for his money. Now what good to the Banking system, or to John Smith, is there in this act of 1856? Again, large sums are deposited in New-York (which is the financial centre of the Union) from all parts of the United States. Country bankers, in the interior, are obliged by law to keep funds there to redeem their notes, in addition to funds with the Bank Superintendent, and in their own vaults for the same purpose. If country bankers are obliged by law to keep this fund in New-York, it is but fair that they should receive interest on it. This fund, it appears to me, if loaned all by the depositee in New-York, should be kept on such securities as should be available on demand. Should these funds be loaned in the regular way of discounting business paper, the contractions and expansions would be felt more extensively than in Wall-street. Expansion and contraction are the law of trade, whether in money or merchandise, and an old merchant should have learned that it is not desirable, even if it were possible, to prevent either, especially the latter. The borrowers on stock securities as a class need no special protection. The lenders upon such securities have as keen a regard for their own interests as the Legislature can be expected to have. Until the laws of trade, not the laws of the State of New-York, are changed, there will be accumulation of money in New-York at certain periods. If banks cannot receive it in deposit, and pay interest for it, individuals will do so, and individuals will lend that money in such wise as may seem unto them good, and "Erie" will "go up" when they lend, and "go down" when they require payment, and the "bulls" will lower their horns, and the great "bear" will whistle, and so it will be with other "bulls" and other "bears," and other "Ehies," long after the writer of this communication and the Chairman of the Senate Bank Committee have ceased to regulate the finances of the country.

Many of the smaller country banks are required by law to lend their whole capital to the State in order to procure stocks to secure their bills. To these, doubtless, section 17 will seem a little queer, and inconsistent, however it may appear to others.

One word relative to Quarterly Reports: For certain general information they are useful, and they ought to be confined to that. Unsound banks deceive the public through them. Sound ones need no scrutiny. It is objectionable in many obvious aspects to ask for a report of debts *under protest or in judgment*. Badly managed banks with bad debts can evade such a requirement, and, as to them, it will prove nothing. Well managed banks may, sometimes, through accident or otherwise, hold protested paper at the time of making a report, which, though paid next day, may subject them and their customers (particularly in small towns where such matters form topics of interest) to injurious and unfounded suspicion; of course public explanation of such items cannot be made.

The Safety Fund Banks have the number of directors fixed by law. In most cases there are thirteen. As they were allowed to issue notes without security, a restriction upon them, by which the directors could borrow but one-third of the capital, was quite proper, though, practically, it amounted to nothing whenever it became desirable to evade it. This act requires banking associations to report the liability, as principals and sureties, of directors, implying that there is a reasonableness in the restriction as regards them also, but the absurdity of this will be apparent, when it is remembered that the *number of directors is not limited*, nor is the *liability of each* director limited. The provision, therefore, which in the Safety Fund Banks defines the aggregate borrowing of *thirteen* directors, may, in some cases, in the free banks mean the aggregate debt of three, and in other banks of like capital, the aggregate debt of thirty directors. It is plain, therefore, that whoever proposed this amendment could not or would not understand its effect, and this may serve as a clue to elucidate the entire *animus* and drift of this verbose and inchoate mass, which seeks to pile the Pelion of ignorance and absurdity upon the Ossa of unintelligible contradiction, until the Banking System will be crushed under the weight of the ponderous and useless heap.

This kind of interference savors much of the proposition gravely made a few months ago by a State official to the Canal Board, to regulate the loans of banks receiving the Canal tolls in deposit, and of recent experiments upon the banks and new and vexatious regulations in another quarter.

Is there not practical good sense in the Legislature of this State which may be relied upon to to overthrow this mountain of humbug?

A BANKER.

The Hudson River Railroad.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication to your paper, published in the Supplement to Saturday's issue, I observe a petulant complaint against the Hudson River Railroad Company, over the signature "Daily Travel." I was at first tempted to pass over the article in contempt, but fearing the influence which it might have through the circulation of your paper, I concluded to say a word in reply. The writer, after speaking of the accident at Spuyten Duyvel, suggests that it *may have* been through the action of the ice, or the ice *may have* raised the piles, or such and such *may have* been the cause, and as I know the author of that article quite as well as he knows the author of the accident, I think, judging from his effusion, that he may be a "Miss Nancy." That every bridge over the Hudson River Railroad is perfectly safe has been satisfactorily ascertained by a Select Committee, which examined and tested the road thoroughly but a short time since. In the face of their weighty decision, this gentleman, who, I venture to say, owns not one dollar in the road, says that here and there this fine structure ought to be pulled down and rebuilt. [illegible] more proper judge of the necessity of such [illegible] a corps of the ablest engineers [illegible] Ignorance that this road [illegible] and most efficient in the country [illegible] the public for the last seven or eight years [illegible] paying to its owners one cent of dividend on their hardly-earned investments. We can very easily, and with eminent satisfaction to himself [illegible] a corporation, composed of many of our most wealthy and influential citizens, how to lay out a [illegible] dollars, and thereby quiet the fears of some old lady. Ignorance is not a justifiable excuse for any man thus recklessly starting false and injurious reports about a public improvement so necessary and convenient to the people of this great metropolis.

Your obedient servant, VINDEX.

New-Haven Railroad.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have received a communication recommending a compromise between the holders of the original ($3,000,000) stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those who hold the bogus stock issued by Mr. SCHUYLER for his own accommodation. It does not require much wit to see that this is the wisest course for all concerned; but as the holders of a considerable portion of the original stock seem determined to learn wisdom only by experience, it is, perhaps, a work of supererogation to attempt any other method of enlightening them. Besides, they have a *right* to hold out as long as they please; and to spend their income in feeing lawyers, instead of effecting a compromise. Did not they pay for full stock? Why then should they take up with anything less? Why divide their living with interlopers? This reasoning may satisfy minds of a certain mould under a state of excitement and vexation; but as such impulses have had time to subside, might they not as well begin to reason in this wise: True I bought full stock, and paid its full value. But unfortunately, through my negligence or misfortune, or fault, as the case may be, and that of my fellow stock-holders, a bad man was placed at the head of the Company, who availed himself of his official position to create spurious stock to a large amount, by which a great many people have been swindled. These persons claim that I and other holders of original stock shall bear, or at least share, the consequences of the official misconduct of our official head. I cannot see the justice of this, but I dare say they who have been victimized by receiving the official signature and seal of the Company as genuine *think* they have rights in the premises, which will be sustained by the Courts. Therefore, the question for me to decide is—not whether I will have undisturbed possession of my property, for this is impossible, but whether I will quiet the existing adverse claims by litigation, or by compromise; whether, in short, I will expend a percentage of my stock to the lawyers, who have not been swindled, or to the claimants, who have been swindled, through the misconduct of my agent; in the former case protracting the contest probably for years,—in the latter, effecting a speedy peace. This is the question; and for one, I prefer of two evils to choose the least. Therefore I am in favor of a compromise; believing that my stock will be of greater value after such an adjustment than it is now, or than it would be by adopting the alternative of a protracted litigation, even if it should be ultimately successful.

Commercial Items.

At a meeting of the owners and lessees of all the grain elevators at Buffalo, held on the 1st inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted that the price of elevating and storage of grain for the present year shall be as follows: One cent per bushel for transferring from vessel to canal boat, or into store, with storage for five days; one-fourth of a cent for the next five days' storage, and one-fourth of a cent for every ten days thereafter.

An extensive Pork Packing establishment has been started in San Francisco. It was organized under the name of the "California Packing Company." A San Francisco paper of a recent date says that "the proprietors are among the heaviest capitalists of San Francisco, and the enterprise they have embarked in is one as yet but little known of in California. The Company have erected their buildings on Francisco-street, between Powell and Mason, which are well supplied with all the appliances requisite for the convenience of such an establishment. Their facilities for prosecuting the work undertaken are unequaled in California, and the parties having the management seem fully to understand the business they are engaged in. They have just completed the slaughter of the first purchase by the Company of a lot of fifteen hundred and forty-two hogs, whose average gross weight was one hundred and sixty-five pounds and will yield one thousand barrels. Thirty men are employed at the establishment, and about one hundred and fifty hogs are killed and packed per day. They are disposing of the pork nearly as fast as they are able to prepare it for market, at $23 ₩ barrel."

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Sloop Leader, Warren, New-Haven, [illegible]
Propeller Totten, ——, Baltimore, [illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

BELOW—One ship.
WIND—During the day, a gale from S. W.

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE ELIZABETH AND WOOD ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSES.

[illegible]

W. B. FRANKLIN, [illegible]

PORTLAND, Feb. 29, 1856.

LIGHT-VESSEL OFF MARTIN'S INDUSTRY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1, 1856.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]